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# Management board is suspended in Broadmoor review

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A big shake-up at Broadmoor Special Hospital, now affected by a bitter industrial dispute, has led to the suspension of the local management board.

Details are given today by Mind, the national association for mental health, which accuses the Government of secrecy over plans for the special hospitals.

Full management responsibilities for Broadmoor, previously split between the board and the Department of Health, will be vested from Thursday in a task force, on which both will be represented.

One of the members will be Mr Jimmy Savile, the radio and television celebrity, who is on the existing board.

A new member, Dr Louis Warnants, of the Department of Health, will take over temporarily some of the responsibilities of Dr John Hamilton, the medical director, who is transferring to the Department of Health, pending the appointment of an acting medical director.

The arrangement is expected to continue until next April when general managers for each of the four special hospitals, including Broadmoor, will be appointed.

The hospital management team no longer exists, Mind says. It comprised the heads of the main departments at Broadmoor, including the medical director, head of nursing and the administrator.

Mind yesterday called for the immediate publication of the Health Advisory Service

report on Broadmoor, which is believed to be partly responsible for the changes.

The report is now on the desk of Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, and is believed to be extremely critical of management and attitudes of nursing staff at the hospital in Crowthorne, Berkshire.

Mr William Bingley, Mind's legal director, said: "It is clear that major changes in the running of the special hospitals are now being contemplated and acted upon."

"It is unfortunate for patients and their families and friends as well as staff that they are taking place subject to the shroud of secrecy that has bedevilled special hospitals for so long."

"The Health Advisory Service report on the hospital is a key document in the debate about the future of the special hospitals and it is important that it is published as soon as possible together with a clear statement from the Government about its policy for the future of the special hospitals."

There are four special hospitals - Broadmoor, Park Lane, Moss Side and Rampton - and all were managed centrally by the former DHSS until local boards were appointed. The boards were able to exercise, on behalf of the Secretary of State, functions which included determination of priorities for use of manpower, resources and revenue and capital funds; professional services for care and treat-

ment and the investigation of complaints. The Secretary of State retained the power to make admission decisions and to appoint staff.

Now the boards are to be wound up and replaced with locally a general manager and nationally with a single central special health authority.

The Department of Health told *The Times* that Dr Hamilton's move was at his own request. There was no secrecy about the changes which were due to take place anyway, regardless of the dispute.

Meanwhile, "grave concern" is expressed by Mind about the infringement of patients' rights at Broadmoor Special Hospital during the industrial dispute there, in a letter to Mr Clarke.

"We understand that the industrial action is resulting in a significant number of patients being kept in seclusion for long periods."

"The very serious effect on patients of such seclusion is well documented," Mr William Bingley, Mind's legal director, said.

"We are now receiving reports that the dispute is seriously eroding care."

Mr Bingley told *The Times*: "The Department of Health has got to realize that if it's going to run a 520-bedded hospital like Broadmoor then it must have sufficient staff."

The Prison Officers' Association must actively consider whether its daytime overtime ban is an acceptable way of pursuing its claims.

# Drivers race for supremacy on the lake



Competitors in the Formula Two race at the 1988 European Hovercraft Championships at Stanford Hall, near Rugby, Warwickshire, yesterday. Centre is the Kemp team craft from Bingham, Nottinghamshire. Mrs Brenda Kemp is secretary of The Hoverclub of Great Britain which organized the three-day championships, and Mr Jeremy Kemp is the schools representative. The light hovercraft are capable of moving at speeds of up to 60mph and the championships, which began on Saturday, include Formula One and Formula Three races and events for juniors. International events were held on Saturday and yesterday and today is reserved for national races. Prizes will be presented at the close of racing at 5.30pm. (Photograph: Peter Trivnor)

## GCSE accusations

# Exam chief to investigate 'rigging'

By David Tytler, Education Editor

Allegations that some GCSE results were rigged to give pupils better grades than they deserved were described yesterday as "upsetting and disappointing" by Mr Dennis Hatfield, chairman of the Joint Council for the GCSE.

He added: "I cannot really believe it could have happened."

Mr Hatfield will begin inquiries among the four English examining boards tomorrow into claims from an anonymous chief examiner that one of the boards decided in advance how many of the 100,000 candidates in the so far unnamed subject would be given the top A to C grades to ensure the new examination could be favourably compared with the old O-level standards.

Provisional results published last week, which were enthusiastically welcomed by both teachers and Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, showed an overall 2 per cent increase in top grades compared with O-level results in 1986.

Mr Hatfield said yesterday: "I shall certainly be trying to find out what lies behind this and whether anybody knows where it is supposed to have happened."

The Department of Education and Science said it would wait to hear from the boards and the joint council before making any comment.

The chief examiner claimed that at a meeting to decide grade boundaries the representative of the examining group

said it had already been decided that a fixed, relatively high percentage of candidates should get the top three grades, roughly equivalent to O-level passes.

Mr Colin Vickerman, joint secretary of the Northern Examining Association, said: "If such an incident did take place it could not have happened under our procedures". A similar stand was taken by the Southern Examining Group. The two other groups - the Midlands and East Angles - have so far refused to comment.

There has been concern throughout the year that there would be political pressure on the examining groups to ensure the GCSE would be perceived as successful and that borderline candidates would be given the benefit of the doubt.

The Government and the examiners have always been worried about adverse publicity and made plans to ensure that there should be as much good news about the GCSE as possible.

*The Times* has obtained a copy of the minutes of a meeting last March between representatives of the joint council and officials of the DES. These show how much importance was attached to public acceptance of the new examination.

In advice to the boards and the DES, the meeting recommended that during June "positive noises should be made about the good standard of exam papers - and that exceptions, if there are any,

are seen to be exceptions to this high standard".

A further minute of the meeting, which looked forward to the month immediately before the publication of the results, pointed out that there would be criticisms of standards and of some papers either being too difficult or too easy.

Recording that "there will be repercussions from the first results" the meeting recommended the following action to be taken in the period from the publication of results until Christmas:

● The DES and the examining groups should identify positive points they should publicize as appropriate.

● The DES will publicize further resources for GCSE.

● Industrialists should be invited to give good publicity to good GCSE recruits.

● In November, the DES will publicize positive aspects of the inspectors' report on the first two years of GCSE.

One examiner maintained: "I am sure the C grades have been massaged."

"The difference between C and D could be crucial, deciding whether or not a child goes on to A-level or in the case of school leavers, the quality of jobs available to them."

"The truth is, though, that until we see the A-level results in two years' time nobody will know whether standards have risen or fallen, or remained the same."

# House costs feed discontent

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Tomorrow Mr and Mrs Christopher Telling, both of them Broadmoor nurses, go for an interview for a new job on the Isle of Wight.

They cannot afford to stay at Broadmoor Special Hospital, in Crowthorne, Berkshire, Mr Telling said. Together their gross salaries total £23,000 a year.

"It isn't bad by North of England standards. But three times the joint salary gives £69,000. Here you can get a one-bedroomed flat for that."

He was referring to a phenomenon that has helped to cause a bitter dispute at the hospital. Staff cannot earn enough, they say, to get an adequate mortgage to buy a house. The Tellings have three children. Mr Telling said: "I

have no chance of buying a three-bedroom house here for under £100,000.

"On the Isle of Wight we would be looking at about £50,000 for a three-bedroom house, which we could afford."

Mr Telling is a registered mental nurse and his wife, Helen, an enrolled mental nurse. Mrs Telling first took a post at the hospital 12 years ago and has worked for a total of seven years. The remainder of that time was spent at home with her children.

Mr Telling, aged 36, has been at Broadmoor for 13 years. "We met before I came here and my wife came to the hospital on our being married."

Mrs Telling works in a special area with disturbed inmates from the female wing. Her husband believes that she would have an easier time working in the mental hospital on the Isle of Wight.

He has been assaulted eight times and his wife has suffered one serious attack, in which she was "smashed to the ground", and several minor ones.

Promotion prospects at Broadmoor have been diminished by the reduction of charge nurse posts, Mr Telling said. When the employers were told of falling morale and a high cost of living, staff development was introduced.

These courses made staff keener to leave because manpower shortages at Broadmoor prevented them from using the latest techniques, he claimed.

# Reforms urged to curb prison unrest

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Prison disturbances and unrest will continue unless urgent action is taken by the Government, the Prison Reform Trust says in a manifesto for jail peace published today.

Unnecessary restrictions on prisoners' rights should be removed. Censorship of letters should be abolished for all but top-security prisoners and potential escapees, the trust says.

It says all prisoners should have access to a telephone. They should have the right to wear their own clothes, as in women's prisons, and to be addressed by their name and not by a prison number. Visiting rights and entitlement to home leave should be greatly extended.

The trust calls for the establishment of a prisoners' ombudsman and the reduction of maximum penalties. Imprisonment for fine and maintenance default should be abolished. Life imprisonment should be the maximum, not the mandatory penalty for murder.

The manifesto says: "We seek a sentencing structure in which custody would be used a great deal less than at present and where such sentences of imprisonment which are im-

# Decline in custodial sentences

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Courts are sending far fewer young people to custody than they did five years ago, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says.

In a briefing paper published today, it says one main reason is the Criminal Justice Act 1982, which brought in stricter criteria for sending offenders under 21 to custody.

Since the Act came into force in May 1983, the number of custodial sentences imposed on juveniles under 17 has fallen from 6,800 in 1983 to 4,000 in 1987.

The number of such sentences passed on young adults aged 17 to 20 initially continued to rise, from 23,100 in 1983 to 25,200 in 1985, but fell to 20,900 last year.

Miss Helen Edwards, the association's assistant director, said that the 1982 Act had played a useful part in reducing the use of custody, but "we still have more young people in penal establishments than most other West European countries".

# Oxford appeal targets US and Tokyo

By Sam Kiley, Universities Reporter

Education is expensive and cannot be achieved on the cheap, Dr Henry Drucker, Oxford University's director of development, says.

Next month he is launching a multi-million pound fund-raising appeal for the university.

The campaign opens a New York office of 17 from the end of next year, and will have a team of three in Tokyo.

American universities have a long tradition of raising funds. Princeton alone has a New York staff of 200.

Some of Oxford's colleges are among the most wealthy institutions in the country, though their actual worth is a



Dr Drucker: "Cash to secure firms' stake in the future."

secret. More than a hundred posts are unfilled in the university.

The colleges have agreed to increase their contribution to the funding of teaching posts "as an expression of the need" to maintain standards.

Drucker, an American academic and formerly lecturer in politics at Edinburgh University, is not looking for funds from everyone. "We plan to get 80 per cent of the money from 20 per cent of the donors," he said. "They stand to get something in return."

As the number of graduates begins to fall there will be increasing competition for the "powerful stream of highly articulate and educated" people produced by Oxford.

By endowing an academic post, Dr Drucker said, a company would gain privileged access to undergraduates. Young high-fliers could be steered in their direction by

college dons. "A bit like M15, only they do not pay us", Dr Drucker said.

In addition, he added, the university is a "powerful research factory" with the largest chemistry and physics schools in the country.

"Everyone knows that the money is going to be made in the future by research - a major grant to Oxford will secure a stake in that future."

The Campaign for Oxford is run from the high-technology university administration offices in Wellington Square. An "alumni database" stores the names and addresses of 116,000 Oxonians, cross referring them to *Who's Who* and an index of the heads of companies and other institutions.

Mrs Margaret Smith, spokeswoman for the British Long-Distance Swimming Association, said that fitness and safety standards would be discussed.

She said: "We will have a close look to check our members are operating to the best standards available."

Mrs Smith criticized the speed with which French police brought the charge against the Brazilian trainer. "It seems very early to have charged her, before anyone is sure why Miss Agondi died."

Mrs Audrey Scott, secretary of the Channel Swimmers Association, said it was too early to gauge the consequences of the death and subsequent charge.

# Tougher rules possible for Channel swim

Long-distance swimmers may have to achieve higher standards before they take part in marathon swims after a woman died last week during a cross-Channel attempt.

Renata Agondi, aged 20 and from Brazil, collapsed in the water from exhaustion six miles from the French coast.

Revival attempts by the escort boat crew failed and, police at Calais have remanded her trainer, Judith Russo, aged 51, on a charge of "failing to assist a person in danger".

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# 'Party patrol' in search of quiet night

The public houses were emptying in Ealing, west London, on Saturday night as a light-coloured sedan pulled quietly away from the mock-gothic town hall.

Inside the car were Miss Alison Thomas, of Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Mr Andrew Thomas, a zoology graduate, of Bristol, a telephone and a big pile of files.

Their mission, as officials of the Ealing Borough Council pollution control department, was to find and render inoffensive those who contaminated the quiet neighbourhoods by unduly discharging unreasonable amounts of noise.

Every Friday and Saturday night for the past 18 months, eight teams of council employees have taken it in turns to patrol the borough between 11pm and 4am investigating the sources of noise.

Mr Thomas said: "It all started when we had a lot of complaints, especially from tower blocks on the large council estates, about big parties going on into

# Police probe after fans left stranded

Scotland Yard detectives are investigating a company that left Michael Jackson followers stranded across England, it was disclosed yesterday.

Hundreds of youngsters paid £32.50 for coach and concert tickets to see the American pop star - but got nothing for their money. Coaches never arrived at pick-up points including Bristol, Swindon, Southampton, Chelmsford and Oxford.

Receipts were meant to be exchanged for tickets for Saturday's Wembley Stadium concert on board the buses. Police took hundred of statements yesterday and fear the Jackson followers could have lost between £100,000 and £250,000 after replying to advertisements in local newspapers placed by the firm, Capital Promotions.

Coach firms said Capital Promotions had failed to pay deposits for vehicles it apparently intended to hire. Mr Mike Walker, regional director of Badgerline

buses in Bristol, said: "This firm wanted coaches from us, but we cancelled their booking when they repeatedly failed to pay a deposit. We have nothing to do with Capital."

Hundreds of teenagers and their parents descended on Bristol coach station, only to be told they were no coaches by waiting policemen.

Among them were Mrs Lorraine Brice, from Edminster, Bristol, who planned to take Kerry Crawshaw, a neighbour's child, to the Wembley concert as a tenth birthday treat. She had paid £162 for five tickets.

Mrs Brice, aged 27, said: "Somebody has got a lot to answer for. We are disgusted that this could happen. I want to know why we have been ripped off."

Sarah Hodgson, aged 15, from Whitechurch, near Bristol, said: "It has cost me a month's pocket money to pay for this and now I can't go."

The investigation is to be headed by

# Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Holiday windfalls

Two winners shared the £8,000 Portfolio prize on Saturday.

Mrs Josephine Fox, of Hampton, west London, who helped her husband run a printing business before she retired, is going on a touring holiday to Egypt.

"We are so looking forward to it and now we have all this spending money, thanks to Portfolio", Mrs Fox said.

Mr John Malkin, aged 41, a member of British Airways ground staff at Heathrow Airport, is planning a visit to Thailand on the strength of his Portfolio win.

"I'm married to a Thai girl, Bua, whom I met out there, and I have always liked the country", said Mr Malkin, who lives in Staines, Surrey.

There is no Portfolio game today because of the Bank holiday. It resumes tomorrow with the chance to win the daily £4,000 prize and the accumulator fund which now stands at £178,000.

## Noise pollution

## Michael Jackson concert



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Present car(s) Make/Model (eg Vauxhall Cavalier 1.6L Estate)

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# Glasnost makes Soviet television censor 'redundant'

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

The high-ranking Soviet official in charge of censoring Russian television for 18 years is today almost out of work, *glasnost* having swept away old-style restrictions which previously kept him so busy.

However, the shock of live, uncensored television and being able to report truthfully for the first time about what is happening in their country has proved too much for a number of Soviet journalists.

Some have suffered heart attacks during live programmes, others have undergone mental and psychological changes.

Previously, an interview on a sensitive topic such as nuclear weapons would not have been screened until as many as five editors and a censor had read and allowed it.

The remarkable and moving insight into the dramatic effect of

*glasnost* on Soviet television and journalism was revealed yesterday at the Edinburgh International Television Festival by a trio of leading broadcasters and film makers from the USSR.

Vladimir Molchanov, producer and presenter of a popular late night chat show *To and After Midnight*, said the purpose of his programme, featuring interviews with previously banned people or reports on taboo issues, was "to try to get to the millions of Soviet people whom we lost during the time of Brezhnev".

Speaking in Russian and in English, he explained he was from the generation of journalists which called itself the "children of *glasnost*". He said: "We started our work with the Helsinki summit taking place. I very quickly understood there was no detente at all".

Journalists in the Brezhnev era either prejudiced their careers by covering subjects unpopular with the authorities, which allowed them to preserve their integrity and good name, or they behaved dishonestly and wrote about things "which did not correspond to their idea of the truth".

Mr Molchanov added: "In those years I was approached many times and asked to write about the fantastic state of Soviet psychiatric clinics. I was also asked to write critical articles about our remarkable writers like Solzhenitsyn."

"Today I am very happy that I have never done it although of course I was dishonest in some things as well."

"In any case I can say that in the 15 years of my journalistic career, for the first time I am working in earnest and I can finally tell the people what I really think."

"I know what I tell people does

not always please our leadership. Some of our bureaucrats use a cliché which says 'You are led by the masses' in which case I always answer 'We work not for the bureaucrats and the officials, but for the people and they are the masses'."

He added: "I don't want you to be left with the impression we find it very easy to work. The struggle is very serious."

Mr Molchanov's programme has included interviews with Soviet defectors, covered the Soviet Union's infamous psychiatric clinics and looked at life inside a convent.

The most enlightening was the recent meeting with the head of the main Soviet censoring body, "the person who for the last 18 years was forbidding anything he could possibly forbid. And in my programme he told all the viewers that he is

practically becoming unemployed."

Mr Molchanov also presents a live breakfast-time programme which he described as probably the most remarkable Soviet programme because of its absolute lack of censorship.

But the absence of censorship for journalists accustomed to strong controls meant that the older generation of reporters refused to work on live TV.

He continued: "There have been some tragic moments when some journalists were taken away with heart attacks from live programmes". The remarks produced laughter from the festival audience, but Mr Molchanov added: "It's not funny. You must understand that for a long time we have been working in conditions of very severe censorship and when you are invited and told, come on folks

you are live without any censorship, then it is quite possible some people undergo mental and psychological changes."

The "greatest shock" concerning the extent of *glasnost* coincided with the recent nineteenth conference of the Communist Party. "Before the conference took place I and my colleagues were quite sure that the conflicts and different points of view that exist in the central committee of the Communist Party are taboo. We were convinced they were outside the border of *glasnost*."

But after the speeches of Boris Yeltsin, the former Moscow party leader, and Yegor Ligachev, the Kremlin hardliner, were broadcast in full, they realized they had been wrong.

"It was one of the greatest shocks for us. I had been convinced their speeches would be edited."

## Tenants caught in a war of words

By David Walker  
Public Administration  
Correspondent

A nationwide battle for the hearts and minds of council tenants is reaching a peak as a propaganda war is waged urging them to switch landlords or face huge rent rises.

A Government Housing Bill giving tenants the right to "pick a landlord" is due to become law shortly. Even before then, a string of local authorities, mostly Conservative, have been seeking to rid themselves of their housing stock by encouraging housing associations not run for profit to take over.

Some councils fear that if they do not act now, tenants may later be persuaded to sign up with private sector landlords and the property eventually sold off for owner occupation.

In Gloucester, the tenants' federation is to complain to the Local Government Ombudsman over the way the council has handled a proposal to transfer housing.

The Conservative council is considering selling its homes to the North Housing Association, a dynamic not-for-profit group based in Newcastle upon Tyne.

It rents houses at fair and subsidised rents not just in the North-east but in the South and Midlands as well.

In Ynys Mon, the district council in Anglesey, Gwynedd, a tenants' vote recently decisively rejected a council plan to switch all its housing to a privately-run company set up by a former council official.

Half of the 5,000 tenants on Anglesey's seven estates returned a form, with 92 per cent expressing a wish to stay with the council, which is controlled by Independents.

In Rochford, Essex, the Conservative council has stated its wish to transfer its housing stock and has helped to establish a housing association, disregarding opposition from some tenants.

In Salisbury, Wiltshire, debate is fierce over whether housing should be switched.

In Torbay, the Conservative council wants its housing switched to the West Country and Devon and Cornwall Housing Associations. Tenants face a 30 per cent rent rise next year unless they transfer.

It said that if they switched, the housing associations would freeze rents for at least two years, and raise them only in line with inflation.

Under the existing housing finance system, housing associations can often get subsidies for buying and building housing for rent that are no longer available to councils. Under legislation likely to be introduced in the autumn, councils cannot subsidize rents from the money they take in rates: that will push up many rents considerably.

Mr William Waldegrave, the former housing minister, indicated that he favoured not-for-profit groups, especially housing associations, which the Government wants to play a much more active role in providing housing for rent.

Among associations, North Housing - its founding chairman was the father of Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment - has emerged as one of the most active. Earlier this year it joined with Consortium Developments to provide lower cost housing for rent as part of the Foxley Wood scheme in Hampshire which has been opposed by local interests who say it would spoil a green area.

## MORI poll shows Labour slide

# Kinnock's rating slumps as Tories surge further ahead

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock's leadership of the Labour Party is a stumbling block to a revival in its electoral fortunes, according to the latest MORI poll for *Times Newspapers*.

More people expect the economy to get worse over the next year with higher mortgage payments, but the Government is not yet paying the usual penalty for a feeling that living standards will drop.

Instead the Tories have surged to a 14 point lead over the Opposition, up by 10 points on last month, as voters' economic fears are swamped by their growing doubts over Mr Kinnock's performance.

His "satisfaction index" has slumped to a disastrous minus 31 per cent, his worst rating since he became Labour leader in October, 1983. Since May and his backtracking over defence policy, Mr Kinnock has suffered a 50 per cent swing against him, according to MORI. Even more

worryingly for Mr Kinnock, his support is crumbling in traditionally strong Labour areas.

He has lost the backing of a majority of people in the North, including Scotland, council tenants, the skilled and unskilled working class and middle class and working class trade unionists.

The MORI figures, confirming a trend established by other polls, will increase the pressure on Mr Kinnock as he prepares for the political conference season.

He will be hoping to revive his flagging fortunes with convincing performances at the TUC in Bournemouth early next month and the Labour gathering in Blackpool four weeks later.

Although Mr Peter Shore, a former Labour Cabinet minister and MP for Bethnal Green and Stepney, has described Mr Kinnock's leadership as being on trial for

the next 12 months, and some stirrings of discontent are evident in the mainstream of the parliamentary party, the Labour leader's position appears currently impregnable.

He will bury the challenge of Mr Tony Benn and the hard left at the conference and he is unlikely to be confronted with a serious rival before the next election.

However, his position could become less secure if he suffers further heavy setbacks over the winter.

Sources close to the Labour leader have sought to dismiss such poll findings on the grounds that support for the Opposition always declines when Parliament is in recess.

Fieldwork for the MORI poll was conducted before the announcement of the £2.15 billion July trade deficit and the accompanying 1 per cent rise in interest rates. Mr Kinnock will be looking for his rating to recover as the nation's purse-strings are tightened still further.

Since the Falklands conflict in 1982, MORI's index of "economic optimism" - the difference between those who believe the economy will improve and those who say it will get worse - has been closely correlated with the gap between the two main parties.

In 1983 and 1987, voters believed the good times would continue and rewarded the Conservatives with handsome election victories.

Such sentiments have evaporated this summer as the trade deficit has reached record proportions and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been forced to apply the brakes to the consumer boom by raising

interest rates 4½ per cent in three months.

The number of people expecting the economy to get worse over the next year has risen 4 per cent since July to 37 per cent, while only 28 per cent think it will improve.

This degree of economic pessimism should on past performance be accompanied by a revival in Labour's standing, but instead the Tories have hit 50 per cent, their highest rating for seven months.

Labour has 36 per cent, the SDLP 8 per cent and the SDP 4 per cent.

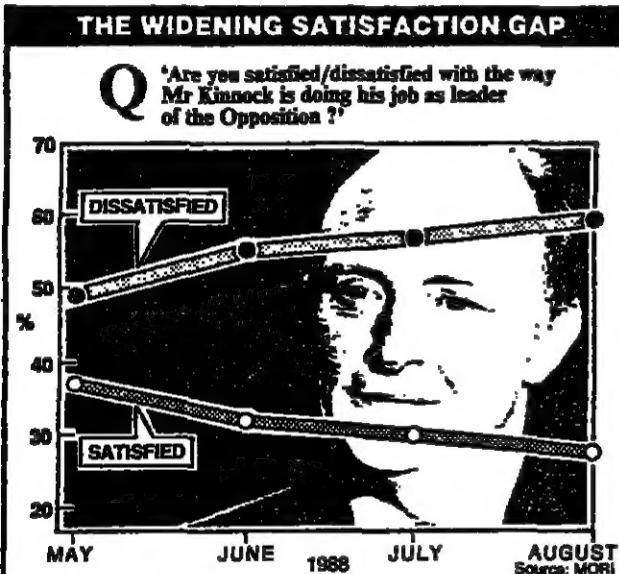
While Mr Kinnock's satisfaction index has dropped 4 per cent since July, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's has risen by 8 per cent.

Half the voters are satisfied with the Prime Minister's performance and 45 per cent dissatisfied.

Support for Mr Kinnock began sliding in June, according to MORI, after he apparently bowed to left-wing trade union opposition to his declared preference for abandoning "something for nothing unilateralism". This triggered the resignation of Mr Denis Davies, Labour's defence spokesman.

Voters were reminded of the three things widely regarded as the ones they like least about Labour - its defence policy, its close relationship with the trade unions, and disunity - and Mr Kinnock is now paying the price.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,885 adults aged 18 and over in 144 constituencies throughout Great Britain. Interviews were conducted face to face between August 18-22.



## World Congress of Philosophy

# Russians seeking greater intellectual freedom

In the new refreshing international atmosphere generated by *perestroika*, I T Frolov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences made a closing address to the World Congress of Philosophy at Brighton on Saturday. In this spirit he welcomed philosophers to the next congress to be held in Moscow in 1993.

Intellectual forces in the USSR are playing a leading role and are entering this new stage of development optimistically.

In passing, he paid tribute to Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein for their contributions to "new thinking" on the world stage in the post-Second World War era. Deep philosophic analysis of

recent historical developments can form a sound basis for applying the various elements of *perestroika* underlying Mikhail Gorbachev's formulation of political and economic programmes.

The emphasis is on humanism in this transformation and the new view of society's development of socialist thought. Among priorities he listed were:

- 1 Founding a legal basis which will sustain *perestroika* and make it irreversible;
- 2 Breaking down the tight bureaucratic hold of the past era;
- 3 Releasing individual initiatives through the human dimension;
- 4 Nationalism in the USSR recognizing

past mistakes in Nagorno-Karabakh and the Baltic republics and applying appropriate remedies;

5 Alerting social consciousness to remedy technical failure such as that at the Chernobyl nuclear plant;

6 All branches of science in the Soviet Union collaborating in this ambitious integrated programme;

7 Using the recent party congress decision as a basis for future progress on all facets of reconstruction; and

8 Taking account of the views of colleagues in the scientific community around the world (as at the Brighton congress) and establishing clear lines of communication.

## Motorway repairs

# Half of cones to vanish in budget cut

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

There could be 50,000 fewer cones on Britain's motorways and trunk roads this autumn as a result of the Department of Transport's moratorium on structural road repairs.

There are normally at least 100,000 cones on contraflows and other roadworks, with the biggest projects using possibly 8,000 each.

However, one industry source estimates that demand has fallen by about half, not only for cones but for most services from sub-contractors involved in road maintenance, since Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in June that the programme would have to be reviewed because of pressures on his budget.

In March, the Department of Transport announced it planned to spend about £142 million up to the spring of 1989 in renewing about 80 miles of motorway and 200 miles of trunk road, but as there has been a virtually complete stoppage on tenders being invited, or contracts placed, since June, it is feared that the spending may be only about half of the announced figure.

One sub-contractor said

that they were often given only a few days' notice of their involvement on a project, and to be in a position to meet such short notice they had to lay in supplies early in the construction season on the basis of the Government's announced intentions.

Mr Channon has said that he plans to start by the end of the financial year all the projects for construction of motorways which are scheduled to start, and are ready to do so. There appears to be slippage there as well, with contracts not coming forward as quickly as expected.

No new motorway was opened last year, nor will any be this year.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Transport, recently told Parliament that only 16 miles were expected to be opened by December next year, together with the completion of the widening of 24 miles of existing motorway.

The sections expected to be completed by the end of next year are the Warwick end of the M40 extension from Oxford to Birmingham, which should open in the summer,

and one on the M63 near Manchester. Repairs until next Monday:

**London and South-east**

M25 Surrey: contraflow jns 11-13 (Chertsey/Staines) two lanes at jn 12 (M3).

M11 Essex: contraflow jns 8-9 (Stansted/A11).

M2 Kent: contraflow jns 5 (Sittingbourne).

M20 Kent: lane restrictions jns 11-12.

M40 Buckinghamshire: contraflow jns 6-7 (Watlington/Thame), westbound slip road closures jns 7 (A329).

M40 Thames Valley: lane closures in both directions jns 1-3 (Slough/Stokenchurch).

A2 Bedford: contraflow Black Prince interchange and M25.

A299 Kent: lane restrictions east of Brenley Corner.

A3 Surrey: roadworks between Easingham and Compton.

**Midlands**

M1 Northamptonshire: southbound exit slip jn 15 (A508) closed.

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflows jns 4-4a (Bromsgrove/M42), jns 5-6 (Droitwich/Worcester north).

A509 Northamptonshire: single lane traffic, temporary M42.

A1 Nottinghamshire: contraflow at North Muskham.

A38 Nottinghamshire: lane restrictions.

A38 Derbyshire: contraflow.

A46 Warwickshire: contraflow.

**North**

M62 Greater Manchester: contraflow jns 20-22 (A627M/A672).

M62 W Yorkshire: contraflow jns 24-25 (Huddersfield/A644).

A19 Cleveland: contraflow on the Tees fwyover.

A64 W Yorkshire: contraflow, Whitwell-on-the-Hill; delays likely York - Malton.

**Wales and West**

M4 Gwent: lane restrictions, both carriageways, jns 24-25 (Newport).

M5 Gloucestershire: contraflow jns 9-11 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

A30 Devon: temporary lights, Okehampton - Launceston at Hushlade.

A40 Gloucestershire: temporary lights, Woodchester.

A55 Clywd: roadworks, Northop.

A55 Gwynedd: delays likely at Emaenmawr and Llanfair-fach.

**Scotland**

M6 Lethia: contraflow 3-4 (Livingstone/Bathgate).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow jns 4-5 (Hamilton/Bellshill).

contraflow jns 7-8 (A72/A71); contraflow north and south of jn 12 (A74).

M9 Lethia: contraflow jns 3-2 (Linlithgow/Upshall).

Information supplied by AA Roadwatch

## Bus pass for Sir Richard



Off duty: Sir Richard Attenborough, the film producer, director and actor, who is aged 65 today, tending an azalea in the garden at his home at Richmond, west London, yesterday.

Sir Richard, who also grows Cymbidium orchids in a greenhouse at his home, will celebrate with a lunch attended by 16 members of his family, including his wife, Sheila, and three children.

His nephew, Robert, son of his brother, Sir David, the naturalist and broadcaster, and his wife, who live in Australia, will join the celebration.

Sir Richard said the best part about being aged 65 was collecting his bus pass. However, that was the extent of his retirement plans.

He leaves for Los Angeles shortly to discuss his next film projects after the ending of the five-and-a-half month writers' strike, which kept the American film industry virtually at a standstill.

"My production budget with Universal Studios is for \$75 million, to cover three films. I am going over to discuss which I do first," he said.

"The three are already decided. One is about Charlie Chaplin. Another is about the Victorian explorer Sir Richard Burton and the third about Thomas Paine, who wrote *The Rights of Man*."

Sir Richard, who produced and directed the film *Gandhi*, which won eight Academy Awards, said he had been thril-

led with a telegram he received on Saturday from the Empire cinema, Leicester Square.

It said his latest film, *Cry Freedom*, about the political and racial struggles in South Africa, had taken its millionth pound at the box office. "Marvellous news. I think that is a record."

Sir Richard said his main interest was still work. "Noel Coward said work is much more fun than fun and he was right."

He said: "I also collect paintings, which I have done since I was 17, so I have some by great British artists like Bacon, Matthew Smith, Freud and Sutherland, and I collect Picasso ceramics". (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

## WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

# Balancing budgets and benevolence

The chief executives who are to take over the running of big areas of Civil Service work, under the Government's plans for more effective Whitehall management, will not all have glamorous jobs such as bossing Beefeaters or directing vehicle licensing.

One new agency will be working in distinctly plain, sometimes rather sordid circumstances, running it will take qualities of social concern as much as entrepreneurial spirit.

A chief executive is expected to be appointed in the autumn to the Department of Social Security's Resettlement Units for homeless men, a group of homes and hostels better known to the public as doss-houses. They are called Resettlement Units because, in principle, they seek to place the indigent in "the community". It rarely happens, though not from want of trying.

The turnover of the royal parks and palaces can be readily measured, and their Civil Service managers paid accordingly. Speed and accuracy will be obvious factors in setting targets for the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre. But how is the chief executive of the Resettlement Units to be encouraged?

Give him too great an incentive to reduce costs and he will be tempted to empty the hostels of the older indigents taking up bed space... the more dossers under the arches, the cheaper the bill for the Camberwell spike.

It makes financial sense. But in drawing up a business plan for the units, the DSS is not going to be either so

heartless or so naive. Business skills must be balanced by a social worker's temperament.

An advertisement for the chief executive's position, to be placed next week, makes reference to a "feeling for the needs of this group". Yet resettlement is a business: the units employ some 600 staff; their turnover is about £16 million a year.

What the department has to do is negotiate through an area where some of the easy clichés of the new managerialism do not go very far. Ensuring that indigent men placed in the community come to no harm might transgress the strict rules on measuring "output".

The first problem for the new chief executive is that he will be required to do himself out of a job. Caring directly for the old and homeless is not a business the Government wants to be in. It announced a while ago that within 10 years it wants the hostels and units closed, or transferred to local authorities or voluntary organizations.

Local authorities already provide social care. The bargain is that any savings effected by the Government in running the units would go to the councils, not be snatched back by the Treasury.

An incentive to the chief executive is that any running cost savings made could be recycled, either in research work or improving the hostels.

The DSS often comes across as stony-hearted. But at its best the department marries managerial efficiency with con-

cern for the disadvantaged.

The chief executive of the units will have quite a job. On one side he has to look to running costs, to cut staff wage bills and where possible entice units to meet targets.

On the other he has to persuade local groups to take on a big commitment. And all the while he has to look out for potential embarrassments to government ministers who do not like accusations of meanness towards this particular group of poor people.

For such reasons, the Resettlement Units are not going to move too far from the parent department's embrace. The chief executive will report regularly and his freedom of action (for example in obtaining legal advice) will be strictly limited: the DSS will still carry out the management of personnel.

The benefit of agency status, the department says, is that the chief executive will be more visible. It is envisaged the job will go to a Civil Servant rather than an outsider. It will be paid at grade 6, senior principal grade, with the possibility of a performance bonus (to be based on a whole series of running cost targets).

What is it in for the old men? They are hardly the "customers" envisaged by the theory of managerialism, since their choice is the spike or the street. At the least they face a change of landlord since the chief executive is also going to be assessed on how rapidly he can persuade charities and councillors to take them on.



The Polish crisis

# Restraint in Gdansk points to readiness for compromise deal

From Richard Bassett, Gdansk

As the Polish Communist Party's special Central Committee plenum resumed yesterday, there were fresh signs of a compromise emerging to solve the wave of industrial unrest.

At a rally held after Mass at the Solidarity church, St Brygida, in Gdansk, crowds of several thousands chanting "Solidarity! No freedom without Solidarity!" dispersed without any violent conflict with the riot police.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was reported by aides to have lost a shoe and been slightly injured in a scuffle with police when he jumped a fence to re-enter the Lenin Shipyard early in the day. He had left the yard on Saturday to confer with advisers. Mr Walesa remained in the shipyard yesterday rather than be seen to be provoking the large crowds which gathered at the church.

Only some whistling and booing as the police called on the crowd around St Brygida's to disperse after the service indicated the hostility between the two sides. Though several units of riot police equipped with bulletproof jackets, shields and crash helmets belatedly took up positions, they remained only spectators as the crowd slowly made its way home.

It was clear that both the Solidarity activists and the senior officers of the riot police were under strict instructions to avoid any clashes which could compromise the delicate negotiations imminent between the authorities, the Roman Catholic Church and the strikers.

## ● The party plenum continues to criticize the Government ●

230-strong Central Committee continued yesterday to call for urgent moves to end the strike.

Not all, however, were in favour of a peaceful solution. Several members called for the use of force to end the strikes, which as well as undermining the rule of law were provoking, in Mr Cyrek's words, "anarchy-generating destruction".

But while the politicians in Warsaw debated, in the Silesian coal mines where the strikes first began more than a week ago only two mines were still occupied. These two, together with shipyard workers in Gdansk and port workers in Szczecin, eagerly await the outcome of the plenum.

Speculation that the Gov-

ernment will remove some of its members in response to the crisis has been greeted with guarded optimism by Solidarity activists in Gdansk.

Mr Wladyslaw Baka, the Politburo member rumoured to be about to replace the Prime Minister, Mr Zbigniew Messner, should a scapegoat be necessary, is seen by several opposition members as a more "positive personality" than Mr Messner.

But such personnel changes remain a largely cosmetic approach to the problem, and show little sign of solving the crisis in the long term.

Only by accepting the necessity for some form of trade union pluralism can the Government hope to weather the storms Solidarity seems capable of brewing at will while the economy remains in such a shaky state.

General Jaruzelski's dilemma remains how to concede such pluralism without giving Solidarity a legal foothold to expand its activities and challenge the Government. Significantly, despite the conciliatory rhetoric coming from Warsaw in the past two days, reference to "talks with the strikers" has only been with the proviso that only those who respect the Constitution are welcome to attend.

Poland's profiteers and black marketers have stepped up their demands for Western goods and currency. The price of the dollar on the black market has virtually doubled in the past week, with the zloty still a second-rate currency.

Thatcher's role, page 10

# Serb rally demands action



Serbs carrying placards denouncing the "human rule" of their leaders during a protest over Kosovo in the town of Titov Vrbas.

More than 15,000 Serbs and Montenegrins packed the central square of Titov Vrbas on Saturday, shouting "We want arms" and "Army to Kosovo" (Reuters reports). The rally, which demanded government action over the alleged harassment of Serbs and Montenegrins by ethnic Albanians in the Kosovo region, was the sixth in less than two months.

"The protesters are challenging the leadership's authority and are becoming increasingly militant," a Western diplomat said.

# Dissidents protest to Ceausescu over village destruction

By Mary Dejevsky

A group of Romanian dissidents has addressed a letter to the country's leader, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, protesting against plans to demolish thousands of villages and resettle the inhabitants in modern complexes.

The chief signatory of the open letter is Mrs Doina Cornea, who was a lecturer at the University of Cluj in Transylvania until 1983, when her outspoken opinions cost her her job. Transylvania, with its large Hungarian population, is one of the areas which will be most affected by the resettlement project, and some of the strongest protests until now have come from neighbouring Hungary.

In the letter, which has just reached the West, Mrs Cornea says that the planned "territorial systematization" would completely destroy the traditional rural way of life in Romania.

"Was the brutal collectivization forced on the majority of the rural population not enough?" she asks. "Was it not enough to transform the Romanian peasants into a sort of proletariat and thus erode their moral and religious structures, their outlook, customs and traditions... Will the last remnants of our unhappy peasantry now be shattered as well?"

She questions the way in which the project, which some non-Romanians have compared with the Scottish clearances or Stalin's collectivization programme, would be implemented.

"Try to imagine the sorrow of these people as they are chased from their homes and villages," she writes.

"A village," she says, "is built on shared suffering and joy; it represents the love of people for their land and for the house where they were born. A village also means the

graveyard where their parents are buried, the church... where they got married, had their babies christened and prayed in their hour of need... By demolishing the peasant home... you strike at the very soul of the people."

The letter says that rural inhabitants do indeed need help — many have been reduced to poverty by a succession of central edicts relating to agriculture. But, it says, "they can be helped, as in Western states, by providing their settlements with modern facilities within the traditional framework."

It went on to advocate giving the land back to the peasants to cultivate in family units, granting loans for the purchase of new machinery and allowing peasants to sell their produce freely.

● VIENNA: Mr Karolyi-Grosz, the Hungarian Prime Minister and Communist Party leader, yesterday began talks in the western Romanian city of Arad with President Ceausescu, the official Romanian news agency said (AP reports). These are the first bilateral talks between Communist leaders of the two countries in 11 years.

The Romanian Agency news agency said in a terse report that a first round of talks was held in the morning. "Aspects related to the development of the Romanian-Hungarian links were approached," it said. The meeting continued in the afternoon.

The Hungarian news agency MTI reported that the city of Oradea, where the last Romanian-Hungarian summit was held in 1977, had also been offered as a site for the talks.

Hungarian radio said that Mr Gress would raise the issue of the Romanian scheme to destroy villages and resettle the inhabitants in so-called agro-industrial centres.

# Fledgling party struggles for a voice as official crackdown intensifies

Moscow, May 7-9: The inaugural conference of the Democratic Union was attended by 148 people from several cities. Electing a committee of 14, it declared itself an opposition party.

Minsk, May 9: Mrs Valeriya Novodvorskaya of the Democratic Union was among demonstrators supporting political prisoners who were arrested and charged with "disobedience to the demands of the militia". She was summoned to appear in court on May 12.

Moscow, May 12: The Frunze district court sentenced Mrs Novodvorskaya to a 20 per cent salary cut for two months. That evening she held up a placard in Pushkin Square "Parocracy is not democracy!" and told passers-by of the arrest of Mr Sergei Grigoryants and the destruction of his journal, *Glasnost*. She was arrested and summoned to appear in court on May 17.

Moscow, May 17: Mrs Novodvorskaya was sentenced to 15 days' detention.

Leningrad, May 28: The Democratic Union organized a meeting at the Kazan Cathedral with other informal groups in support of the introduction of a multi-party system. Between 1,000 and 1,500 people attended the meeting, addressed by Miss Yekaterina Podolskaya and Miss Eleonora Chernova. After 30 minutes the militia broke up the gathering, arresting 33. Some detainees were beaten. All were released but ordered to appear in court later.

Moscow, June 25: About 40 people were arrested in Pushkin Square when the Democratic Union organized a demonstration against repression of its members.

Moscow, June 27: Mr Igor Gorkov, a Democratic Union member, was sentenced to 15 days' jail for taking part in a demonstration in defence of

The Democratic Union was set up in May, its inaugural meeting in Moscow attended by about 150 people. Since then the group has grown rapidly, acting as an umbrella organization for other unofficial groups. It has taken a prominent part in opposition activity throughout the Soviet Union and differs from other Soviet informal groups in claiming to be an opposition party. Probably for this reason it has attracted the special opprobrium of the authorities. Here is a summary of recent events.

Moscow, June 28: Many Democratic Union members were detained for distributing leaflets with the Civic Dignity group. Mrs Novodvorskaya and Mr Andrei Odentsov, sentenced to 15 days' jail, went on hunger strike.

Moscow, July 1: Three people were arrested during the Democratic Union's assembly of a petition for Mrs Novodvorskaya.

Lviv, July 7: Over 20,000 people demonstrated near the Ivan Franko Monument. The Democratic Front to Further Perestroika said it would contest local elections and Communist Party officials at the rally were jeered.

Moscow, July 9: Militiamen dispersed a demonstration, by the Democratic Union, the Popular Front, the Memorial Group and Hare Krishna. A *Glasnost* reporter, Andrei

Shulkov, was detained. Odessa, July 10: Authorities broke up a Democratic Union in Support of Perestroika meeting.

Riga, July 16: Twenty thousand people attended an officially permitted gathering of the Democratic Union.

Odessa, July 17: A Democratic Union in Support of Perestroika meeting in Shevchenko Park was broken up by militiamen and Afghan war veterans.

Leningrad, July 26: Soldiers removed a stand protesting at the arrest of Mr Aleksandr Bogdanov and a Democratic Union stand on Nagorno-Karabakh. Many demonstrators were taken away in cars, including Mr I. Terekhov, who was taken to Militia Station No 27. Within 15 minutes, about 70 people had gathered to demand his release. Mr Terekhov was later released facing criminal charges.

Moscow, July 27: Mr Aleksandr Ponomarenko of the Democratic Union, was forcibly detained in Psychiatric Hospital No 13. His demand that he be examined by experts was declined. He is receiving forced treatment

and friends say he has been diagnosed as a schizophrenic.

Saratov, July 28: Mr Andrei Deruyankin and Mr Dmitri Ovchirenko, members of the Saratov branch of the Democratic Union, were arrested and given summonses for distributing *Glasnost* and *Ekspress-Khronika*.

Moscow, July 30: The now-traditional Saturday public meeting of opposition groups was allowed to take place on Tversky Boulevard.

Odessa, July 31: The weekly information meeting in Shevchenko Park was held by the Democratic Union in Support of Perestroika. An unplanned demonstration took place and one person was arrested.

Leningrad, Aug 1: Nearly 30 people were arrested when more than 600 people attended a banned meeting on national problems organized by the north-western branch of the Democratic Union.

Kiev, Aug 4: Representatives of the Democratic Union in Support of Perestroika were told of a Supreme Soviet decree on procedures for meetings and demonstrations and warned against holding events without permission. A registration application by the

group has had no response.

Leningrad, Aug 13: A meeting of *Vakhta Mira* (Peace Watch) in the Yusupov Gardens was dispersed by the militia. The authorities say this was done because members of the Democratic Union and of the Trust Group were allowed to address the meeting.

Mr Vladimir Setinsky of the Democratic Union was arrested while collecting signatures for a petition calling for the transfer of Mr Boris Yeltsin (the former Moscow City Party leader) to Leningrad. He was later released.

Moscow, Aug 14: About 70

people attended a meeting of the Moscow branch of the Democratic Union which adopted declarations on the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and on the introduction of the "Red Terror" law by the Bolsheviks on September 5, 1918. A petition calling for official admission that the war in Afghanistan was criminal and demanding criminal charges against those who started it was organized by Mr Aleksandr Pronozin. Sverdlovsk, Aug 15: Mr Vladimir Bogachov, a Democratic Union member, was arrested and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment while attempting to acquaint residents with the union's declaration on the Czechoslovakia invasion.

Moscow, Aug 16: Mr Andrei Gryaznov and Mr Aleksei Petrov were arrested for trying to distribute the declaration on the Czechoslovakia invasion anniversary.

Krasnoyarsk, Aug 18: An official warning under Article 70 of the Criminal Code was given to Mrs Yevgeny Goncharov and Mr Viktor Salavov, both Democratic Union members, in the presence of the procurator of the city and a

KGB colonel.

Moscow, Aug 21: A Democratic Union meeting on the anniversary of the Czechoslovakia invasion was broken up by militia crowd-control units, wearing berets and bulletproof vests and carrying heavy batons and long shields; they acted as snail units, taking out speakers or individuals in the crowd. Some 32 demonstrators were arrested, including Mr Sergei Grigoryants, detained after asking about his colleague, Mr Andrei Bobitsky. The latter was beaten unconscious during the demonstration.

At 1 am that night a unit of Blue Berets (Parachute Regiment) burst into the station and started beating up detained demonstrators. The women were dragged from cells by their hair and Mrs Yekaterina Podolskaya was beaten unconscious. Mr Andrei Kovalyov was beaten up outside for asking about the condition of those inside. He needed hospital treatment.

A major at the militia, station told Mr Valery Senderov that any complaint would have to be addressed through a lawyer and refused to comment further.



Mr Julius Rybakov: Heads the Democratic Union in Leningrad. (Photo: Possev).

## WORLD ROUNDUP

# Russians destroy first three SS20s

Moscow (Reuters) — A batch of three SS20 missiles was blown up at a Soviet missile base yesterday to mark the start of a three-year programme to scrap all such weapons under the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Tass reported that the three missiles were exploded at Kapustin Yar test range — 55 miles south-east of Volgograd — where 600 SS20s are to be destroyed. Tass said the operation was watched by United Nations representatives. The missiles would be scrapped in batches of three on the 15th and the 30th of each month.

# Bhutto allies to meet

Karachi — The nine-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy, led by Miss Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, will meet here today to plan its response to President Zia's death (Zahid Hussain writes).

Although its leaders have emphasized the need for unity, observers say Zia's death has removed the common ground. Also, Miss Bhutto may not give 40 per cent of power to other members. The Supreme Court yesterday admitted for hearing on October 2 her petition challenging the non-party-based poll on November 16.

Leading article, page 11

# Manila coup threats

Manila — President Aquino of the Philippines is ignoring fears of military unrest today and leaving for a three-day visit to Brunei amid fresh threats from the right to overthrow him (Humphrey Hawksley writes).

The visit follows the first anniversary yesterday of a coup attempt and comes two days after Vice-President Salvador Laurel launched a new opposition group. At the same time the leader of last year's coup attempt, Mr Gregorio Honason, a former colonel, said in an interview he would continue his fight against President Aquino.

# Submarine rescue

Lima (Reuters) — Rescuers have freed 23 sailors trapped in a sunken Peruvian Navy submarine for almost 24 hours after it collided with a Japanese fishing trawler, President Alan Garcia said at the weekend.

Seven of the 52 crew on board, including the commander, died in the accident. The President, giving details of the rescue, said that the Navy had used a rescue bell to enter the submarine through one of the hatches and pull out the men, who had been trapped since Friday night. Twenty-two sailors were rescued immediately after the crash.

# Democrat campaign falters after fall in poll fortunes

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

With controversies over Senator Dan Quayle appearing to be in full retreat, the presidential election race has focused sharply on Governor Michael Dukakis's stunning overnight plunge in popularity as his campaign shows signs of malaise and worry.

The huge swing in public opinion demonstrates how fickle and confused the electorate remains, with neither presidential contender appearing to inspire voters with much confidence, leaving the battle for the White House neck-and-neck.

Mr Dukakis has been coasting since the triumphant Democratic convention last month, apparently confident that a lead in the polls of between 12 and 17 per cent

was insurmountable. By mainly staying at home in recent weeks he has been doing precisely what Governor Thomas Dewey of New York did in 1948. With opinion polls showing him with an unbeatable lead, Mr Dewey sat out the election in Albany and Mr Harry Truman swept to a surprise victory.

Mr Dukakis's campaign has been staggered by the change in fortunes, leaving the Democrats as underdogs for the first time. His recent performance has disappointed some of his closest political allies, and he can soon be expected to return to a full national campaign to try to recoup.

"After our convention we got into a lull and our expectations got way too high,"

Representative Tony Coelho of California said, reflecting a widely held Democratic view.

The rise of the Bush-Quayle ticket in every big opinion poll, despite a fortnight of controversies, has befuddled Democratic strategists. Mr Quayle has been getting tumultuous responses where he has campaigned in recent days, and in an interview published yesterday said he had never considered quitting the race during the controversies after his nomination.

A confident Mr George Bush, declaring to loud cheers in Texas that "I'm not going to let them take it away from me", spent the weekend attacking Mr Dukakis in some of his toughest language yet on a range of issues.

# Sudan woos the press with plane trip to flooded north

From Catherine Bennett, Khartoum

In a bid to reconcile relations between the Sudanese Government and the foreign press — reprimanded last week for "disinformation" and "exaggeration" — a Libyan plane left Khartoum for the flooded Northern Province with a cargo of 18 foreign journalists.

Its intended itinerary was condensed to a two-hour stop at Merowe, a small town 190 miles north of Khartoum.

The "executive director of the southern area of the Northern Province", Mr Izzidin Muhammad, was waiting in paramilitary uniform at the airport, where he announced that this year's floods had risen further than in the 1946 flood.

In the worst areas, 90 per cent of the houses had been

washed away. But looking at Tangasi, a small village four miles from Merowe, it seemed that the vegetation had suffered more than the people. River water lapped around the palm trees, about 7 ft deep, and men were swimming around the trunks looking for dates.

Mr Muhammad said that, although still rising, the water was expected to recede in "two or three days". Beneath it are ruined fields of dura and wheat.

"We are expecting malaria and typhoid," Mr Muhammad said, adding there were not as yet any obvious health problems. "We have a dispensary here with three doctors," he said after consulting a village elder. But he was

quite certain that his people needed food.

"The Government sent 240 sacks of flour yesterday," he said. "It is nothing. We are expecting more. We need flour, we need milk, we need sugar." But the shortages do not yet seem to have caused undue hunger in Tangasi.

Journalists were invited yesterday to witness government food distribution in Shagara, south Khartoum, organized by Brigadier-General Omar Abdul Aziz. His area included two unofficial settlements where 4,500 houses had been destroyed. He said: "We have made an official town called Jabal Awlia where we have, officially, ground for a house for every family." But many had refused to move.

# My half-mile of glory as an Olympic torch bearer

From Gavin Bell  
Cheju Island, South Korea

It is tough being an acolyte of Zeus. The athletic young warriors of Ancient Greece took it all in their stride, of course, but bearing the sacred flame is an awesome task for a lowly scribe with no previous experience of immortality.

Reporting the arrival of the Olympic torch is one thing. Being invited to carry it on part of its circuitous route to Seoul is quite another.

There were daunting aspects to consider. One wondered whether Zeus, a particularly vengeful deity with thunder and lightning at his disposal, would regard the choice of this torch-bearer as entirely appropriate.

One was also aware that Olympic couriers in previous years had suffered appalling mishaps.

At the 1956 Winter Games in Cortina, the Italian speed-skating champion Guido Caroli was gliding towards the torch-tower when he stumbled, skidded and fell flat on his face. In the same year, a torch heading for the Melbourne Olympics broke when the burner fell off.

The most spectacular disaster came in 1968, when a torch exploded three times en route to Mexico. Four athletes and an official were burnt, and the following runners were compelled to wear asbestos gloves.

I learnt with misgiving that the bronze and copper torch entrusted to my care had been manufactured by

the Korean Explosive Company — and that its upper arm would reach a temperature of 700°C.

However, one was assured that nothing could go wrong. It was designed to withstand torrential rain, and winds of more than 200 mph. The solid fuel would burn for seven minutes, which would be more than adequate to jog little more than half a mile to light another torch borne by the next runner.

Unhappily, something did go wrong a few hours earlier for two children assigned to the first relay leg from Cheju Island airport on Saturday. Their torch went out.

It was promptly relit by one of several safety lamps also conveying the Olympic flame, and the child-

ren managed not to cry. Thus it is with mixed feelings that one regards the approach of this historic fire, clearly visible as a swirling cloud of white smoke.

Helicopters chatter overhead, scores of cameras focus on your outstretched arm, a phalanx of escorting runners watch expectantly as the torches meet. A hiss, a spurt of flame and a rousing cheer signal your departure on the most memorable run of your life.

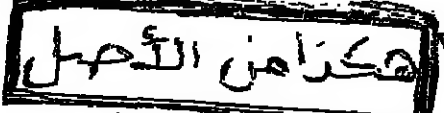
It is difficult to describe adequately one's emotions on such an occasion. The mind reels with elation, pride and a profound sense of honour. One is, after all, bearing the symbol of a sacred tradition stretching back 3,000 years. Cycl-

cism instilled by political boycotts, drugs scandals and terrorism is wiped out at a stroke by the innocent excitement of a little Korean girl, her eyes shining with happiness as the flame passes her by.

For a few moments reality is suspended, the purity of the Olympic ideal is all that matters, and an overwhelming sense of peace and good will prevails.

All too quickly, the next relay stage came into view. The precious flame, safely transferred, a mere mortal again, my brief moment of reflected glory ended in a clamour of reporters demanding interviews.

For probably the only time in his adult life, choked with emotion, the man from *The Times* was speechless.





# Silence of the grave fills bloodstained Burundi

From Andrew Buckoke, Ntega, Burundi

The Burundi Government's claim that peace has returned to northern areas embroiled in tribal massacres since August 14 may be true, but for thousands it is the silence of the grave.

We saw no one as we drove for 20 miles through Ntega district, passing hundreds of empty houses, some burnt, most with the doors swinging open to reveal a few scattered belongings—clothes, cooking pots and the odd shoe. All that could be seen in the normally intensely cultivated gardens and fields were a few goats.

Our driver broke the silence: "But where are the people?" There used to be 150,000 in Ntega and the other worst-affected commune, Marangara, a few miles to the south. Of the 70,000 in Ntega, 3,500 have been gathered by the Army into the main town, also called Ntega. A similar number is believed to be left in Marangara. Nobody is entirely sure what has happened to the rest. Fifty thousand have fled into neighbouring Rwanda. Thousands more fled into more peaceful Burundi communes and the Government says 5,000 were killed.

Dr Ralph Dupre, a German doctor at the hospital at Kiremba, a few miles south of Marangara, said: "If the Government says 5,000, I estimate 20,000."

The Government's preliminary figure refers mainly to the members of the dominant Tutsi minority, massacred by the Hutu majority in the first days of the bloodbath.

What followed, according to the Hutu refugees in Rwanda, the doctor and the patients at his hospital, was a massacre of the

Hutu by the almost exclusively Tutsi Army. The doctor's apron was splashed with blood and a young woman whose leg had just been amputated was wheeled past as we arrived. He has performed 20 amputations in the last week, and more patients with terrible, infected wounds were carried in while we were there.

"For the moment the killing appears to have stopped," he explained, but until late last week "they were afraid they'd be killed on the way."

Almost all of the 80 wounded in the hospital are Hutus who have been hiding for up to a week. Fifty of them, mainly women and children, had as many as 20 bayonet wounds each. When asked how they could survive such injuries, he said: "They are very strong. It takes a lot to kill them."

One man sitting in the courtyard had a gash 6 in long and 1 in wide in the back of his neck, exposing his spine. Another had his mouth shot away, exposing his teeth.

The women and children were as bad. One woman had an infected hole in her breast left by a bullet that entered her back. There was a 17-month-old baby girl with a bullet wound through her jaw. Her mother had also been shot in the face and the father killed. A boy aged two and a half years sat up in bed, his right arm held by his father. His left arm had been amputated at the shoulder after being shattered by a bullet. His mother, brother and sister had been killed.

In another bed were two eight-year-old girls. One had been bayoneted in the back while she was lying on the ground, the other



A knife-slashed Tutsi boy, aged eight, and his sister, two, in hospital. A baby girl had a bullet wound in her jaw. A girl aged eight was bayoneted lying on the ground.

had machete wounds to the hands and neck. "It was the soldiers," she said.

They were not all Hutus, however. There was an eight-year-old Tutsi boy with his face smashed by a machete. His mother said his father had been killed. There is stark evidence in Ntega town of the initial massacre of Tutsis by the Hutus. The Hutus in the refugee camps in Rwanda admit it occurred, though many say they

16th a mob of Hutus arrived at her house. "Listen—we're ready, give us the people you have hidden," the sister heard them shout.

They came back several times, threatening to burn the house and kill the sisters unless they told where they had hidden the people. The sisters said they had hidden nobody, but think someone at the mission was forced to give them away. At about 11 am a crowd of about 1,000, with spears, machetes and stones, surrounded the building beside the church and chased the people hidden there out of the back door.

Five men were killed on the way to a tiny outhouse behind the church. Another nine people were killed there. I saw the smashed door and gaping hole where the window had been.

Inside, the blood-splashed floor was covered with the stones thrown by the crowd. Blood-soaked dresses and a shovel stained with blood completed the memorial. The sister said she had rescued three wounded children from among the bodies. "A normal person would not do things like that. I'm sure they were drugged."

The Army arrived a couple of hours later, their progress slowed by the trees felled across the road. The area was sealed off until 10 days later, and there are still armoured cars and pick-up trucks and lorries full of soldiers with automatic rifles and fixed bayonets all around.

The first people we saw in Ntega, packing up on the mission steps, were a squad of soldiers led by Lieutenant Anatole Davugiruzho. Asked where all the people were, his first response was a

chuckle. He later said: "It was very difficult for us. We had to re-establish order." He agreed there were "many, many people dead."

Major Jenjican-Bosco Dandanga, who stopped us on the road back, explained the official position. He showed us bulldozer marks where he said 500 Tutsis had been buried, out of the 3,500 killed in Ntega. They had been collected into groups and killed by machete blows to the back of the neck. He told us many Hutus did not want to take part, but those who refused had an ear cut off as a warning: if they still refused, they were killed.

The few houses near the graves all had smashed or fire-blackened doors. The only thing alive was a terrified white rabbit.

Asked about the injuries to Hutu men, women and children we had seen, the major replied: "Some were wounded when we were fighting rebels, that's natural." Asked about bayonet wounds, he suggested they had been caused by spears.

Asked whether it was possible to confuse wounds caused by bullets with those caused by machetes, he said: "It's possible." He also said the "rebels" had guns, the first time this has been suggested. There have been no confirmed reports of soldiers killed or wounded, though two of the hundreds of bodies seen floating down the Akanyaru river, which forms the border between Rwanda and Burundi to the west of Ntega, were said to be in uniform.

Dr Anselm Niyongabo, in charge of another hospital to which the major directed us, said it was possible to distinguish bayonet and spear wounds and

there were no bayonet injuries among the 52 injured he had treated. Most of them were Tutsis who had reached the hospital quickly. There were few serious infections and no amputees.

The reason for the bloodbath is still not clear. The major said it was because of provocation by infiltrators from another country—presumably Rwanda—which has a similar population mix—15 per cent Tutsi to 85 per cent Hutu—but a Hutu Government.

The Hutus in camps in Rwanda say it was because they heard the Tutsis planned another massacre of their people, and this time they would not be slaughtered like sheep. In 1972 100,000 Hutus were killed after a Hutu-led coup attempt.

Though President Buyoya, who took power in a palace coup 11 months ago, had made some tentative steps towards accommodating the Hutus, including appointing some to senior government posts, it appears the ever-present Tutsi fear of a mass Hutu uprising prompted the army killings.

The population has been rising by 3.5 per cent per year since 1972, and tiny Burundi's five million people make it one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. Its social organization, under which the racially distinct elite lives cheek by jowl with its subjects, is perhaps comparable only with South Africa.

Whatever the reasons, the hysterical brutality of both sides and its eerie, silent aftermath in Ntega and Marangara reinforce Sister Liberatrice's last words to us: "If you are Christians, pray for this country."

## Convicts let loose in Burma to show the need for strong rule

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The Burmese Government has released from jail hundreds of murderers and other convicted criminals, expecting them to worsen the chaotic conditions spreading across the country, according to sources in Rangoon.

Foreign diplomats and opposition leaders said they had evidence that the Government of President Maung Maung believes that the men would run amok and show the value of strong, unchallenged rule after a month of tumultuous civil disobedience intended to bring down the one-party state.

There are also reports that the Military Intelligence Service has placed agents provocateurs among protest groups, hoping that by throwing bombs, indiscriminate shooting and setting fire to buildings they will discredit the demonstrators. Others among the demonstrators are said to be using guns, knives and sticks to settle old scores with officials and security men.

Rangoon residents are convinced that the Government is making a last-ditch stand and has only a few days to save the country from disastrous turmoil. The governing regime, which has been in power for 26 years, must either use the Army to restore normal conditions or make way at once for a caretaker government acceptable to the people.

Thousands of students rallying at Rangoon University yesterday declared that their union—banned 26 years ago—had been reformed and that the universities closed for two months would reopen today. Teachers are expected to support these moves, which will be another test of the Government's will and of the Army's attitude.

No clear account has yet been given of incidents at

Insein prison, five miles from Rangoon, on Friday in which prisoners rioted and set fire to the jail. The state radio said that 36 inmates had died and more than 100 were wounded. The prison was burnt down. The radio also said that seven prisoners had been killed and more than 1,700 had escaped during riots at jails in Bassein and Sitwue in western Burma. Workers who went on strike at state-owned newspapers

prices are soaring. Gangs are breaking into food warehouses and setting them on fire, and are looting rice from railway wagons.

Hundreds of local officials appointed by the ruling party have resigned and monks and students have moved into their offices and are trying to restore some order to local administration.

The security forces turn their backs on all these incidents. "They're waiting for a lead from somebody," said a Western diplomat. "If this situation continues, the Army may feel forced to take tough measures. That could take Burma back to square one."

There have been numerous appeals for the Army to come out firmly in support of the popular uprising, but senior officers remain silent. Despite some defections, the Army is still believed to be under the influence of General Ne Win, who ruled for 26 years until public protests forced him to resign last month.

Several reports have said that he has fled to Europe, where he owns property. But diplomatic sources say that he is at his heavily guarded house in Rangoon.

● DHAKA: Foreign Office sources dismissed reports yesterday that General Ne Win had fled to Bangladesh (Our Foreign Staff writes). *Itedga*, a Bengali daily, said the general had arrived in the Cox's Bazar region, 220 miles south-east of Dhaka, on Wednesday by speedboat before flying to an unspecified location.

However, *The Bangladesh Observer* reported that he was staying in a hotel in Cox's Bazar and that thousands of people had gone to the resort after hearing that he was there. Police said he was not there. Letters, page 11

and stopped publication for three days resumed yesterday after promises of more editorial freedom. The workers said that they would stop work again unless complete freedom was restored.

But few people are working elsewhere. Transport and communications are in chaos, there is little fuel and nothing has moved on the Rangoon docks for three weeks. There is still food in the markets, but it is becoming more scarce and

appeals from drowning men. Along the fashionable curlicue, a water-side promenade lined with upper-class bungalows, once gracious homes are broken by shellfire with scarcely a wall that is not pock-marked by shrapnel.

The curlicue itself is lined with sandbagged trenches, punctuated by firing positions every few yards, and an underwater entanglement of barbed wire and iron rods.

Mr Qadar Imam, aged 63, a former shipping broker, said: "I was sitting here having a drink when there was a raid. When I got home, I found my house had been hit. The doors had been blown open by the blast. The top storey had been destroyed."

His experience was a common one in Basra, for the town was virtually on the front line. The invading Iraqis, having crossed the Shatt

## Rocard scores New Caledonia triumph

From Susan MacDonald, Paris



M Rocard accepting flowers from a Kanak flower seller during a visit to a market in Noumea, New Caledonia, yesterday.

The French Prime Minister, M Michel Rocard, flew out of New Caledonia yesterday after a successful three-day visit which has won acclaim from all sides.

The visit—the first by a Socialist Prime Minister—came a week after the signing in Paris of an agreement on the future of the French territory over the next 10 years, ending in 1998 with a referendum on independence for the islands.

Three months ago New Caledonia was on the brink of civil war. M Rocard, through patient negotiation, has not only succeeded in bringing together the leader of the pro-French settler community, M Jacques Lafleur, and the pro-independence Melanesian leader, M Jean-Marie Tjibaou, but while in New Caledonia broke new ground by travelling throughout the islands meeting both communities to explain the agreement and urge them to make it work.

It provides for setting up three main regions, one to be run by the settler, pro-French community and the others by the indigenous pro-independence communities.

In an important speech, M Rocard said the time had come to end the inequality of the domination of the settler community over the others. During the next 10 years, the indigenous population will be placed on the same social and economic footing as the European community.

Addressing Kanaks on tribal lands on Lifou Island, the Prime Minister said it was now up to the indigenous population to work with the opportunities being given.

Different French governments have drawn up various solutions for New Caledonia in the past. To avoid this latest agreement being reversed by any future government, it will be voted on in a national referendum in November.

An opinion poll published in today's *Le Point* magazine shows that 52 per cent of French people polled were in favour of independence for New Caledonia.

## Chance to end Euro-TV deadlock

From Michael Dynes, Brussels

EEC officials are considering a radical plan to overhaul the Community's draft directive on satellite broadcasting which promises to overcome the stalemate preventing the creation of a European television broadcasting system sans frontières.

The plan would effectively split the present draft directive in two, enabling the European Commission to deal separately with the vexed issues of establishing European-wide guidelines for satellite broadcast advertising and the European content of programming.

Officials are hopeful that the proposal, which has yet to surface officially, could form the basis for a compromise on the controversial question of establishing European-wide advertising standards, while allowing the problem of programme origins to be put on

the back burner for European cultural affairs ministers.

If successful, the scheme would enable Brussels to press ahead with the urgent task of creating advertising regulations for an industry whose development has been racing ahead of both the Community and national authorities' ability to regulate it.

But it faces competition from a rival proposal put forward by West Germany in July, similar to the regulations contained in a draft convention on satellite broadcasting drawn up by the Council of Europe, which would impose severe restrictions on commercial broadcasts.

The existing draft directive is designed to enable broadcasters to transmit programmes anywhere in the Community without interference from other member states, provided they meet certain requirements governing the European content of

programming, advertising breaks and public morality.

The directive would also cover ground-based stations whose transmissions can be picked up in neighbouring EEC countries.

But the proposals met with bitter opposition from member states during the first ministerial meeting on the draft directive in March.

Britain denounced the proposals as an example of "European cultural imperialism," and backed a rival convention on satellite broadcasting being drawn up by the 21-member Council of Europe.

The Commission describes Britain's objection to quotas as dogmatic, and maintains that the Independent Broadcasting Authority already accepts the principle of quotas by requiring 66 per cent of all programmes on ITV and Channel 4 to come from Community sources.

But Britain insists this is a regulation enforced by the IBA, and apart from specifying that a "proper proportion" of broadcast material should come from the EEC, broadcasters should be free from government interference to decide the level.

Meanwhile, and to the consternation of Downing Street, the proposed convention—which is due for signature in Stockholm in November—has turned out to be equally, if not more, restrictive than the Community's proposals on advertising.

If the draft convention is not modified before November, a number of member states, including Britain, will have no alternative but to refuse to sign. They would then be forced into bilateral negotiations with their European neighbours, leaving the Council of Europe's aspirations for a single European-wide satellite broadcasting framework in a shambles.

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## Heat-struck Basra tackles the ravages of war

From Michael Hamlyn, Basra

Captain Jesper Boisen of the Danish Army was writing letters home in the foyer of the Shatt al-Arab Hotel.

He was also killing flies. He had lined up a row of seven little corpses, like the tailor of Gloucester. When you are a United Nations military observer, off duty in the heat of southern Iraq, there is not much else you can do.

Captain Boisen was also sad. His colleague, Major Steen Preben Andersen, also from the Danish Army, had died two days before, a victim of the punishing heat.

The Danish major, aged 51, had arrived in Iraq from Greenland. He was out on patrol in the central sector of the ceasefire line, where the Gulf War between Iraq and Iraq ended, when the blistering heat finally got to him. He passed out. He was taken by helicopter to the best military hospital in Baghdad, but died 72 hours later.

The UN commander in Iraq and Iraq, Major-General Slavko Jovic, said yesterday: "We lost an outstanding major."

The Shatt al-Arab Hotel in Basra provided some relief from the climate, if not from the flies. It is one of those establishments which the British scattered around the world in more expansive times. India, Pakistan and Africa are full of them.

Rangoon and Singapore and Colombo have them. The hotel in Basra overlooks the waterway that will be Iraq's lifeline to the world. Like that channel, it was closed by the onset of war eight years ago.

Now it has been reopened especially for the UN observers. It looks out on a desolate scene. The 70-mile-long waterway, where the Tigris and Euphrates meet, down which Shabab the Sailor first set out on his adventures, is lined in this part with a double row of rusting ships several miles long, trapped by the rising tide of war.

Elsewhere along the greenish water, overlooked by the hundreds of thousands of date palms for which Basra was also once famous, other ships lie. They have been caught in the bitter crossfire. Their decks are crisscrossed by alarming angles, their masts jutting out of the water like

appeals from drowning men. Along the fashionable curlicue, a water-side promenade lined with upper-class bungalows, once gracious homes are broken by shellfire with scarcely a wall that is not pock-marked by shrapnel.

The curlicue itself is lined with sandbagged trenches, punctuated by firing positions every few yards, and an underwater entanglement of barbed wire and iron rods.

Mr Qadar Imam, aged 63, a former shipping broker, said: "I was sitting here having a drink when there was a raid. When I got home, I found my house had been hit. The doors had been blown open by the blast. The top storey had been destroyed."

His experience was a common one in Basra, for the town was virtually on the front line. The invading Iraqis, having crossed the Shatt

al-Arab, came close to capturing it. On one terrible day—January 18, 1987—Mr Anwar Sayid, the governor of the province, recalled, 1,860 shells fell on its quaking streets. "Altogether more than 1,000 people died during the war here," he said. "More than 2,000 were wounded. I am talking about civilians, not military casualties."

After that dreadful month, the governor and his staff left their offices and moved eight miles down the road. A quarter of a million citizens did likewise. Whole areas were evacuated.

But in April this year Iraqi force of arms seized back the Fao peninsula south of the town in a military action which Iraq intends should be remembered in history along with Waterloo and El Alamein. The threat to Basra was palpably lifted, the governor returned, and the

population began to come back, too. Now that the ceasefire is in place and Captain Boisen and his colleagues are monitoring its effectiveness, work is beginning on reconstruction. Grants are being given to people to repair their homes. The sandbags which protect every house and every doorway are slowly being removed.

Symbolic of the city's revival is the brand-new international airport, on which work was beginning as the Gulf War started and continued at a reduced pace throughout the whole of the conflict.

The money ran out early on, but work continued on credit with West Germany picking up much of the DM2 billion (£640 million) bill.

According to West German and British engineers working on the project, Iranian shells at one time fell on the runway. The construction camps also came under fire, but on the day that the ceasefire was declared the polished red and black granite-lined terminal was ready for opening, and the first daily flights between the city and the capital, Baghdad, took off.

Work to get the Shatt al-Arab open once more to shipping may not be so prompt. After the underwater obstacles, the mines and unexploded ordnance are removed, the length of the waterway will need dredging of the silt which has accumulated for the past eight years.

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## SPECTRUM

# Dustbin, or pot of gold?

As British ports go on alert for the 'poison ship' Karin B, Andrew Lycett talks to the firm which is planning to make a profit from its toxic cargo, and investigates the claims that we are becoming the world's rubbish tip

Markus Vonlaufen, a waste broker in Lucerne, Switzerland, learned 18 months ago that the city of Zurich needed to dispose of large quantities of fly ash from its municipal incinerators. The Swiss, being experts of the "Not In My Own Back Yard" philosophy, had previously sent this waste to East Germany for "landfill" - tipping into large open holes left by extractive processes, notably mining.

But the consignments had to travel through the Federal Republic of Germany, and Bonn was demanding stricter transit documentation - not unrelated to the fact that East Germany's main landfills are at Schoenberg, just across the border from the West German town of Lübeck, where the good burghers have been complaining of contaminated water leaching out through the soil and travelling back into their country underground.

Vonlaufen immediately contacted Leigh Environmental, a large waste disposal company in the West Midlands. Could it take the ash for treatment by its patented Sealosafe process, and subsequent landfill? According to Dr Stephen Willetts, Leigh's Group Technical Director, Sealosafe reduces waste to a slurry which then solidifies, locking toxic materials into a chemical matrix with "low leaching and low permeability". Thus, it is claimed, there is little danger, if any, of fouling the water table, or of other environmental hazards.

What Sellafield is to the nuclear waste industry, Sealosafe, and other hi-tech treatment processes, are to the growing international trade in wastes. They give British firms an edge in quoting for disposal of certain types of the western world's rubbish. Britain also has stable rock formations, impermeable clay, and vast, gaping holes left by mining...supposedly making disposal here safer than in some other countries.

Imports of waste have grown from 5,000 tonnes (almost all for landfill) as recently as 1984/5 to 183,000 tonnes in 1986/7 - 130,000 tonnes non-hazardous for direct landfill, and 53,000 tonnes of "special" or particularly toxic wastes for treatment or incineration. Leading customers are Holland (55 per cent of the 1986/7 total), followed by the Republic of Ireland, Belgium, Portugal, Canada and the United States.

Charles Secrett, campaigns director of Friends of the Earth, says: "We are becoming a garbage dump for Europe. We have been experiencing an exponential growth in our imports of waste. And the reason is that our laws are so weak." Everyone seems to agree with this, even the waste disposal contractors. "This country has very low standards," says Edward Wilkinson, Leigh's Group Services director, adding bitterly: "The Department of Environment's attitude is that any-

thing can be landfilled."

Waste disposal companies are required only to notify local authorities about certain toxic agents, such as the chemicals deemed "special" by the Department of Environment. Special is defined as waste that could kill or cause serious tissue damage to a child of 20 kilograms body weight or to an ordinary human adult if exposed to it for 15 minutes or less.

"Non-special", but still potentially hazardous wastes, such as contaminated soil, can be dumped with household garbage in Britain's 5,000 landfill sites. But, as Charles Secrett points out, household refuse can contain aerosols, heavy metals and syringes and other medical products flushed down through the lavatories.

Licensing of sites is in the hands of local authorities and this puts waste management on the level of "parish pump politics", says Leigh's Wilkinson. Site management can be lax, too. Too often special and non-hazardous refuse get bulked together at waste

transfer stations. Overall supervision of the system is in the hands of the Hazardous Waste Inspectorate - HWI (now subsumed into HM Inspectorate of Pollution - HMIP), headed by David Mills. But its inspectors were able to visit only 250 sites last year. Mills told the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment in May that the number of inspectors needed to be doubled. No improvement was forthcoming, so a disillusioned Mills is leaving.

Exporters, before shipping waste, are supposed to obtain permission from the local authority at the place of disposal. But there are abuses.

The abundance of sites in Britain, together with the highly competitive tactics of brokers and smaller waste-disposal firms, means that European customers are offered prices of £2 per tonne for landfill this side of the Channel. HMIP estimates that, in order to finance proper maintenance and after-care, charges should be not less than £9 per tonne.

Last autumn the National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors, fearing that the low prices would mean a levelling down of standards, introduced a voluntary ban on imports for direct, untreated landfill. And Leigh, as one of the largest

importers (30,000 tonnes last year), and therefore particularly keen to improve standards, treats all imports meticulously as "special" imports.

When the company learned of the potential order from Zurich, samples were independently analyzed and there were discussions between council officials from Zurich and Walsall. In January of this year, shipments began. The ash comes by train from Zurich through France to Dunkirk. After crossing the Channel by ferry (nearly 5,000 tonnes so far), it again travels by rail from Dover to Round Oak Junction in the West Midlands. From there it is trucked a short distance to Leigh's Empire Works, a 125-acre landfill and treatment site smelling unmistakably of chemicals at an old brickworks on the outskirts of Walsall.

Dr Willetts explains that, normally, under the Sealosafe process, the effluent would then drain through a pipe into the landfill, where it would set within days. But Leigh is in dispute over the precise terms of its licence with the local council, which has temporarily banned any discharge into the landfill. So Zurich's ash, now liquidized, is currently transported to a competitor for ultimate disposal in another licensed site.

A suitable place for treatment? Huge packages of chemicals waiting for disposal at a landfill site which is operated by Leigh Environmental at Brownhills, West Midlands



## REJECTING A DANGER FROM AMERICA

Recent television pictures of syringes and other surgical waste washed up on the empty beaches of the United States' east coast have alerted British waste disposal companies to another potentially vast market - the municipal refuse of North America.

For the last 18 months, two sinking barges - the Bark from Long Island, and the Khina Sea from Philadelphia - have been sailing around the Caribbean looking for resting places for their cargoes of sewage. Their plight reflects a waste disposal crisis in the US.

A newly-formed British company, Power, Water and Waste, sought to exploit this situation earlier this year by importing 1.5 million tonnes of American household waste annually into Cheshire and a further 1.25 million tonnes into Cornwall.

However, it did not reckon on local opposition in both counties. In Warrington, the local Conservative MP, Chris Butler, claimed the operation would involve 300 lorries thundering through his constituency every day. He said it would reduce the life of "a strategic long-term

facility" designed to take Cheshire's waste for the next 25 years to 10.

But according to George Harrison, a director of the company, such claims had been exaggerated. "Politicians always play it for the vote catching," he said. There would be little trucking, he added; the life of the Cheshire dump at Arpley Meadows, next to the Manchester Ship Canal, would only be reduced to 15 years, and local inhabitants would get both jobs and a new "refuse dry fuel" plant, designed to transform the waste into solid fuel.

The proposals were quashed last month by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It pointed out that domestic refuse from New York and Philadelphia would contain dead animals, and other organisms, banned under its import regulations.

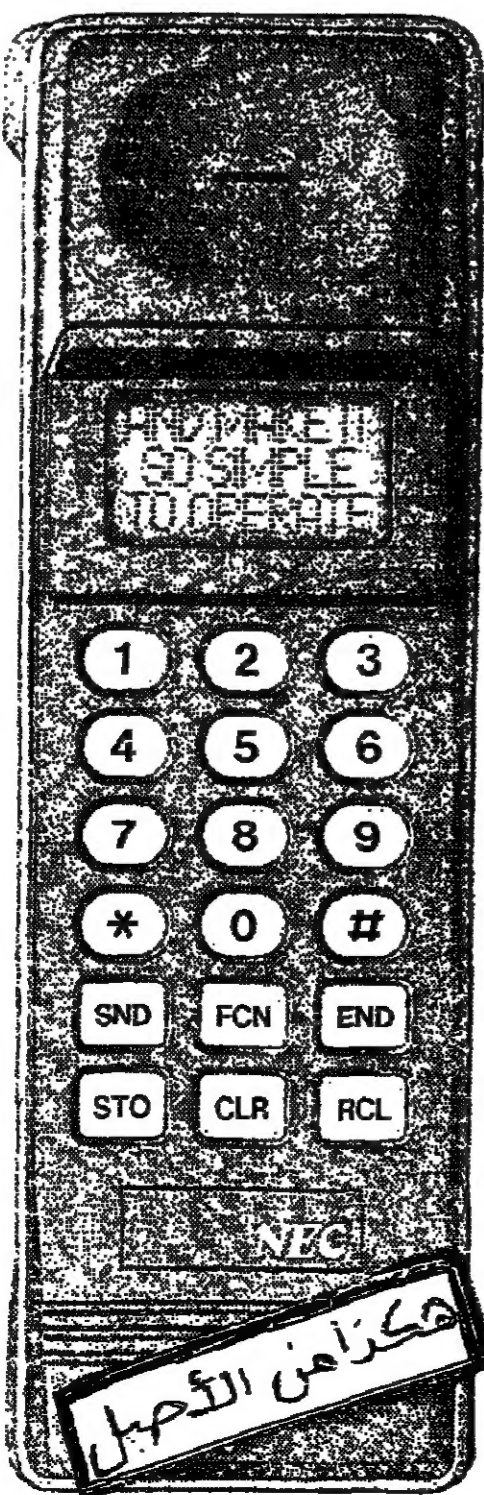
In Cornwall, Jack Parry, assistant planning officer for the county council, said: "Space for our own waste disposal is at a premium. There was a danger that if Cornwall came to be seen as a dumping ground it would drive away industry."

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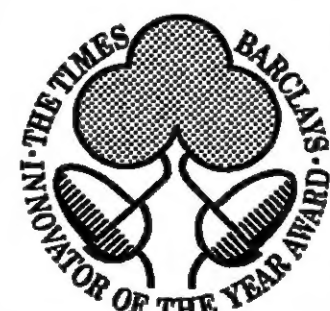
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## £10,000 innovation award



£12,500 in prizes can be won in The Times/Barclays Bank Innovator of the Year Award.

The award is a competition for the most viable business plan from researchers, engineers or technicians setting up new technological "spin-out" companies to exploit their expertise or research. The award is intended to stimulate the commercial realization

of the winners' ideas. The winners are offered a cash prize of £10,000, plus free stand space at this year's Technart Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, in November. The second prize is £2,500, plus free stand space at Technart. Prizes will be presented at the exhibition. The competition is limited to companies set up on or after July 1, 1985, and entries must arrive by September 16, 1988.

Entry forms and full details from Andrew Cavell, Manager, High Technology Team, Barclays Bank PLC, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH.

Sponsored by Barclays Bank PLC and The Times

## SCIENCE REPORT

## The threshold of pain relief

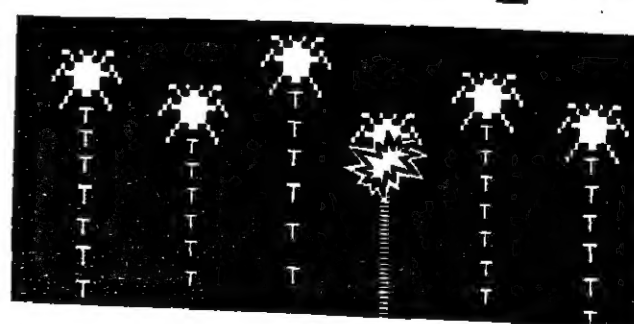
A new class of drugs designed to relieve pain may also benefit people who suffer from arthritis. The drugs prevent the production of prostaglandins, the chemical messengers that cause pain by their action on pain receptors on the body's cells.

Other pain-relieving drugs, such as aspirin and steroids, act by interfering with the process of producing prostaglandins once it has already begun. But the new drugs stop the process from starting.

The new class of drugs is described in this week's *Nature* by Stephen Poole and Adrian Bristow, of the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control in Hertfordshire, working with Sergio Ferrera and Berenice Lorenzetti from the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil.

The pain-relieving substance is a tiny section of interleukin-1, one of a series of highly-potent proteins which have a range of effects on a cell. Interleukin-2, possibly the most celebrated member of the series, is known for its ability to make certain white blood cells recognize and destroy cancer cells.

Interleukin-1 is produced in response to invading micro-organisms. It increases the response of the immune system's helper T-cells which participate in eliminating the invaders. But the interleukin-1 molecules can also act destructively: high concentrations are



found in the lubricating fluid in arthritic joints. Here the molecules induce pain by stimulating the production of prostaglandins and the breaking down of the spongy tissue that cushions against wear in the joints.

Poole and his colleagues have found the section of the interleukin-1 molecule responsible for inducing pain. The remarkable result is that, in low doses, this section actually relieves pain. They tested 12 to 18-unit sections of the chain of amino acids making up the interleukin-1 protein for their ability to induce pain. Two sections were found to be almost as effective as the parent interleukin, and further trimming narrowed the active site down to the three amino acids, a tripeptide.

In low doses this tripeptide dulled the pain expected when interleukin-1 was injected afterwards. And the pain was prevented completely by rearranging the groups attached to the middle amino acid in the

trio in such a way as to alter their spatial distribution.

The researchers then tried to establish where the tripeptide acts to relieve pain. Naturally-occurring peptides, such as the enkephalins, act at specific cell receptors in the brain, rather like morphine, dulling the perception of pain.

The interleukin-1 tripeptide does not act on the brain in this way because it cannot block pain already induced by prostaglandin. And, unlike aspirin, it does not interfere with any of the steps in the production of prostaglandin when that is stimulated beforehand by another agent.

How, then, can a special section of this pain-inducing interleukin molecule relieve pain? The answer could lie in its receptor at the cell surface. The tripeptide could be mimicking the region of the parent interleukin-1 that binds to an area on the receptor, thereby preventing the larger molecule, which induces pain, from binding at the same site.

This approach already has been used to alleviate disease symptoms associated with the binding of one protein to another. In sickle-cell anaemia, the de-oxygenated haemoglobin molecules bind together in the blood vessels with painful consequences.

In one possible therapy, a small region of the protein is used that mimics the structure of the binding site and so interferes with the disastrous gelling of the larger molecules. Viruses are tackled by attempts to stop the virus attaching to its receptor at the cell surface, an essential process by which the virus enters the cell to perpetrate its damage. In theory this can be achieved with a sequence of amino acids that corresponds to part of the receptor; so this sequence should bind to the virus, preventing its attachment to the cell.

But a sequence of amino acids needs to be quite long before it can fold up, mimicking the three-dimensional shape of the binding region. In order to treat people for length must be restricted so that it is soluble.

Poole and his colleagues have apparently overcome this problem, possibly by adjusting the position of a side chain in the tripeptide so that a shorter sequence of amino acids can fit the receptor site more easily.

Rosalind Cotter

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# She's come a long way, baby

In the 1970s the death of the nanny was announced. The old-fashioned nanny, devoted and undemanding, had actually been dead for a long time. But as the baby boom generation reached parenthood, a new market for the nanny was born. Young, smart and independent, the new nanny demands



THE GOOD NANNY GUIDE

evenings off, weekends away and a car (yours), not a lifelong career. Her employers — the working mother and father — are unsure of whether nanny is a servant or a friend. Introducing a five-part series, Charlotte Breese and Hilaire Gomer explore the problem areas in the most delicate of all modern relationships

**A**t the time, it was natural for Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, in his 1972 book *The Rise and Fall of the British Nanny*, to write about what he thought were the last gasps of a dying breed. Ironically, just as the ink had dried, the dinosaur began to uncoil.

The reason behind the rising demand for nannies and every kind of child care is the fact that more women work than ever before — some 41.4 per cent of the total workforce.

The introduction of statutory maternity leave, pay and allowance in the 1970s made it easier for many women to return to work after their first baby. It is now the norm for women to work, married or not.

There is a trend for women of all kinds to start their families later and return to work sooner. In this generation, women who do not need to be choosing to do so. Double-income families have contributed significantly to the jump in demand for nannies and mothers' helps in the 1980s. Upwardly mobile urban professional couples start out as *Dinkies* — double income, no kids. Then they turn into *Tinkies* — two incomes, nanny and kids.

People still tend to think that those who hire help for the children are wealthy city slickers. Some of them are, of course, but many a middle-income couple, living in the suburbs, in southern England particularly, can afford and find space for a resident nanny, a British or foreign mother's help, or an au-pair in their three-bedroomed semi-detached. Today, people whose parents wouldn't have dreamt of, let alone have been able to afford, live-in help for their children, are doing just that.

There are scant statistics to illustrate it, but judging by what agents, nannies and employers say, the child-care industry is booming. Based on the few figures available, a minimum estimate could be somewhere in excess of 100,000 girls working for families in the UK.

And yet two misconceptions about nannies remain. The first, rooted in the real-life memories of a tiny minority whose families were cherished by devoted women sequestered on the top floor, is that nannying is a vocation.

The second is to be found on stage, screen and in literature: nanny as a cosy omniscient being, as familiar as a piece of nursery furniture. Julie Andrews reinforced the image twice — as a singing and dancing mother's help/governess in *The Sound of Music* and, of course, as Mary Poppins.

Rachel Billington, one of the main children of the Earl of Longford, presented a more realistic picture of nannying when she wrote about the

family's notorious nanny who gave "little whiffs of gas to quieten her over-energetic charges". The hangover from these images causes problems today for nannies' employers and for nannies themselves. Employers in the main still cannot believe that the nanny will clock off at the end of her working day and lead a normal life. She will not be so devoted that she is always to be found in her room darning a child's sock. Sex and a full social life were never an issue in the good old days.

An old-fashioned nanny was completely reliable because she had nothing else but the children to occupy her. Her employer gave her a secure home for ever. Her fulfilment came from her great pleasure in her charges' development over the years, and from the way everyone relied on her.

Nothing could be more of a contrast to the modern nanny. She may have most evenings free and may live elsewhere. She may spend her weekends as she chooses and may well not accompany the family on holiday. She is unlikely to stay longer than two years.

Historically, nannies and parents were on the same side. Today, too often, nannies and parents are at loggerheads. There is little balance between two extreme views. One faction holds that nannies do too much for too little without enough appreciation from snooty, divorcing, demanding, mean employers. The other side insists that nannies don't know the meaning of work nowadays and they are sex-crazed and over-paid and employers bend over backwards in vain to please these unreliable little mixers. Employment agencies, training colleges, unions, employers and employees pick sides and stick to them. At the heart of the matter is the fact that a nanny's status remains low compared with her peers.

It stems from her willingness to live, in effect, at the beck and call of others. She has joined one of the few jobs left that is closest to unskilled labour. Nannying, like housekeeping or being a butler, seems an anachronism. But it is a popular choice for many today because there are major compensations, particularly when other work is hard to come by.

Unemployment has helped bridge the gap between supply and demand, for mothers' helps at least. Many agencies make monthly recruiting visits north to find girls of 16 or 17, most with little or no specific training in child care. The British are as embarrassed by employing domestic help as they are about death. It is not socially acceptable to describe a nanny as a servant. A nanny "helps out". She is "part of a team", and some-

times "a real friend". The reality of most people's domestic arrangements is comparatively chaotic. There is not room to swing a cat, the parents are devoted to their kids and want them there most of the time. The nanny comes well, but far from infallibly in a maelstrom of unsynchronized plans. The smallness of modern homes means that all personal details are everybody's business.

A nanny's or a mother's help's job is to make sure that the children in her care are nourished emotionally, physically and intellectually. The crucial point is that she is required to do this to someone else's specification. Nannies have to be flexible because there is no right and wrong in child care.

**S**ensible nannies realize that the job is like many other jobs, albeit with a number of important differences. Long hours, baby-sitting, some weekend work, even when employers give ample warning of their own plans, will play havoc with a girl's social life.

A high turnover can mean that the employer is deliberately, though unconsciously, selecting an inappropriate nanny because she does not want to relinquish the maternal reins. Other employers may not interview perceptively and form an inaccurate picture of the girl's character. They may pretend the job is something it isn't and are found out; they may have delusions about themselves and the sort of people they want to live with or they may be impossible to please.

Some employers have no idea what a nanny ought to do. Their nannies continue to leave in droves when they have been ordered to clear up the dog mess and the employers still wonder why. It reflects well on the nannies that these employers are often rich and offer juicy perks, but they desert them notwithstanding.

It takes all sorts to make a nanny and all sorts to hire them. One woman's nanny can be another woman's nightmare. Much of the angst generated by the employer and her nanny or mother's help is self-inflicted. Both have to hold tight to an optimistic and positive approach to their life together. Both sides need self-control, discipline and the will to make the affair long-lasting, which is what it is all about.

It all sounds so simple. But how on earth do you achieve all this?

The *Good Nanny Guide* by Charlotte Breese and Hilaire Gomer will be published on September 8 by Century (£6.95).

**TOMORROW**

How to find your ideal nanny, how to be an ideal employer



Happy family: Joanna Mosley, in striped dress, with Nicola, the twins, and the perfect nanny — Alexandra Dutton

**'We have meals together, but she knows when to disappear'**

## FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN MAKING YOUR CHOICE

Your choice is limited by what is available, where you are, whether you are at home or at work — full-time or part-time — how much money you have, how big your home is, and whether you can stand the idea of sharing it with a stranger.

On offer throughout the country if you want your child cared for within your home, although the choice may be limited if you live somewhere remote, there are the following options for child care: a live-in full-time nanny, a live-in part-time nanny, a part-time daily nanny, a full-time daily nanny (nannies may be trained or untrained), a live-in full-time mother's help, a live-in part-time mother's help (probably shared) and au-pairs.

But which of the options available would best suit you?

**Trained or untrained?** Trained nannies will at least have been exposed to many different theories about child care and should emerge with clear ideas about what is best for the child, rather than what suits his/her career.

They will have been taught about the emotional, physical, intellectual and social growth and well-being of an infant and, with any luck, may have picked up a number of professional tricks of the trade.

The biggest objection to training is that a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing. Many employers and employment agencies complain that girls are given exaggerated ideas of their competence by training courses.

The National Nursery Examination Board (NNEB) is perhaps the most common qualification. It is taken by students at local authority colleges and also at residential fee-paying colleges.

It is the highest-ranking qualification for a trained nanny, and the courses are immensely over-subscribed.

Students are usually 16 when they start, and there is an 85 per cent pass rate. Child-care theory is taught three days a week, with practical experience in a variety of institutions the rest of the time.

There are now only three private nursery-nurse residential colleges, the Rolls-Royce of the nanny world — the Norland Nursery Training College, the Princess Christian College, and the Chiltern Nursery Training College. All do the NNEB curriculum, and they provide the closest experience to working in a private home.

These days there is a whole maze of acronyms other than NNEB. The bewildered employer should know there is no equivalent in this country to the NNEB, as many people fondly imagine in their ads when they advertise for "NNEB or equivalent".

**Live-in or live-out?** Live-in nannies need more food, light, heat and hot water, and use of the telephone and car, than daily nannies. In addition, they use washing and drying machines, dish-washers, heated rollers and hair dryers, their own TV and a whole host of other appliances on occasion.

They also take up space which would possibly be used for something else. Residential nannies are the most obviously expensive options on offer.

Deprivation of privacy makes some employers decide they prefer daily help. Other possible disadvantages of the live-in help include her personal habits, her manners, her friends and, above all, her boyfriend. All these things will impinge on you and your

family but can be ignored if the nanny leaves at 6pm. The turnover of live-in nannies can be higher than with daily nannies: it is a bigger strain for everyone.

Neither live-in nor live-out nannies do any housework apart from the child's room, clothes, washing, ironing, tidying toys and preparing and clearing up meals. A live-in nanny will also clean her own room and hers and the children's bathroom.

Two major pluses of a live-in nanny are that the employer can get up and organized for the day without having to sort out the children as well. At the other end of the day, she and her husband can go out without having struggled through mass bath-time, safe in the knowledge that a child who wakes up will be tended to by the nanny.

**Daily nannies** In the nanny world it is a normal progression after a few years to choose daily work. It follows that daily nannies are more mature in every sense. They are mostly trained and experienced, and are wiser and more careful. They are not homesick and they are less close to their employer, which may prevent friction.

Not hearing much about her personal life and problems can turn into a problem. Few employers know when a daily nanny goes to bed at night, if she is experimenting with cocaine or whether her boyfriend beats her. Her lifestyle, unbeknown to you, may have an impact on your children.

The other obvious difficulty is baby-sitting. One of the main reasons that she is a daily nanny is that she wants her evenings to herself, and many employers resort to baby-sitters.

**Manny sharing** This is an increasingly popular solution. You can have the week between two families, or half the days, or the nanny can live with one family and care for both families' children at the other home.

Both families share the expenses, and although the nanny herself (whether live-in or daily) is paid slightly more for the extra responsibilities and work, it is a lot cheaper per capita.

A few very capable nannies say that they earn most by giving five different families a day a week variations on this theme, partly for the money and partly for the interest. An enterprising nanny may advertise on local newspapers' notice-boards and organize this grueling regime herself; alternatively, mothers can get together and work it out. A few agencies are happy to co-operate.

It is essential to like and respect the people with whom you share a nanny. If something straightforward, like a car pool, can cause stress, the scope for trouble with a nanny share is great.

**Mothers' helps** Mothers' helps are a cheaper version of nannies. They are not trained, they do housework, and some of them graduate to being called a nanny after several years' experience. Then they stop doing housework and get paid the same as a trained nanny.

**Au-pairs** Another form of part-time nanny, au-pairs are shared with their language courses. They are very good value, young, inexperienced with children, want to spend time *en famille*, often have poor English, and do not stay much longer than about six months on average.

## New society sets a cracking pace

This will come as a great disappointment to my mother, but it seems clear that I am never going to find a place in *nouvelle society*. It is not that I don't have the abundantly thick hair and bony shoulders essential for membership; it is not that I disappear of power and money — I would absolutely love some — it is just that I don't have the energy.

The *grandes dames of nouvelle society*, according to Sharon Churcher in an article in *The New York Times* magazine, work tirelessly for "the arts and diseases". A strange combination you may think, but they are linked by the fact that raising money for AIDS or the Metropolitan Museum both give you the excuse to climb into a shocking pink Christian Lacroix dress "accented by a gorgeous Paloma

Picasso necklace". And *nouvelle society* ladies do this four times a week. Don't they ever get tired?

No, they thrive on non-stop action. "The phone just goes and goes," says Mai Hallingby, the wife of an investment banker. "And the mail — just going through it and deciding which invitations to accept, which events I should chair..." Deciding which clothes to wear requires a fair bit of stamina too. Fortunately, Mrs H has an assistant to supervise the cleaning and pressing of her extensive wardrobe — "four closets, arranged by length and season, and a separate rack for those Age of Lacroix evening poufs." And I don't think an evening pouf in this context means what it does in less exalted circles.

Give me the old society every time. I am very fond of dukes, marquises and earls, not because I am a snob but because I am lazy and long ago discovered that families with very old titles wear very old clothes, which means that when I am lucky enough to stay with them I can, too, I do not think that this is a case of conspicuous thrift. It is rather a case of not besuiling yourself to go out and buy a suit when there is a perfectly good one that used to belong to your mother hanging in a wardrobe on the third floor, and who cares about the odd moth-hole anyway?

If you mentioned the name

of Paloma Picasso to a doyen of the old society she would assume you were talking about your new foal. And she wouldn't dream of slogging all the way to Tiffany's to buy one of Paloma's necklaces since necklaces are what you inherit rather than purchase.

Old society, when it remembers, wears very good diamonds in neglected, grumpy settings, although one of my well-bred friends told me recently that she had given all hers to her daughters as she kept on forgetting to put her rings back on after she had washed her hands in somebody's house and "it was such a bore having to telephone the

next morning asking if by any chance anybody had come across the emeralds."

Whereas new society like the Hallingbys start "a little collection of Impressionists", old society hangs on its walls whatever happens to be around, so that you find a Holbein of the first duke jostling against a chalk drawing of a favourite Labrador executed by a great-aunt.

Old society never goes out as it usually lives in the depths of the country, so there is nowhere that you have to bare your shoulders and put on lipstick for. Old society doesn't keep up with things either. I suppose that by now it must have realized that AIDS is not a new brand of de-wormer but something more deadly, yet I doubt if old society

would feel that dancing all night at a huge benefit dinner was an acceptable way of dealing with the problem.

Old society seldom reads newspapers or looks at the television as it has no wish to interfere with the wider world. An heir to a very old dukedom scanned a week-old newspaper which he found on my sofa the other day, and came across the news of General Zia's death. "I suppose that's quite important," he said in exactly the same way as he might have remarked: "The storm won't do the hydrangeas any good." Not commendable, of course, but a more wholesome attitude than that of the new society ladies who attend expensive lunches and decide whether they are going to wear their Lacroix for drugs or cancer this season.

**FASHION:** Tomorrow *The Times* takes a look at gems for juniors in the sartorial stakes. Velvet frocks and kilts may still be mothers' favourites, but today Levi 501s have more appeal for style-conscious kids





# TIMES DIARY CLEMENT FREUD

Last Sunday I went to a one-man show which got quite close to making history as a one-man show. Steven Berkoff was billed to appear at the Riverside Studios at 7.30pm — "the earlier you arrive the better is your seat for we don't do individual reservations", said the box-office man who took my Access card number and told me where to pick up my ticket.

At 7 o'clock there were a couple of hundred people in the foyer, hovering, smoking, sipping at drinks (Mr Berkoff's fans tend to be sober citizens).

Come 7.25 we got into a sort of queue at the entrance to the studio and half an hour later sat turned on the illuminated sign that announced "ON AIR". The young man who had sold me my ticket pass by and asked him what was causing the delay. "Mr Berkoff arrived late and has completely redesigned the set," he replied.

At 8pm the doors opened, we hurried in and if the original set had been a king-sized bed draped with tiger-skin rugs, elephant trunks made into occasional tables, art deco lamps and a French door leading to a Breughel landscape, much time-consuming work had clearly been carried out, for the stage was bare — but for a desk covered with a black cloth on which were propped two copies of Mr Berkoff's new book, *America*: there was a chair behind the desk and stage left, some way from the action, a music stand which may or may not have got there intentionally.

Had we been in Italy or Spain the audience would by now have been howling abuse and throwing ripe tomatoes (why is it always ripe tomatoes, and what do they do with these confections if the show is a success?) We sat quietly, and at 8.09, before an audience of 363, a red-haired girl shuffled on stage and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Steven Berkoff."

From desperation, most of us had by this time read the small print on the back of the ticket which told us, *inter alia*, that the management may make any change whatever in the performance/entertainment. So I suppose we were fortunate that it was not Mr James Tarbuck.

The applause was muted, as merits a performer who arrives 40 minutes late, and he said "Good evening" (not a word of apology about keeping us waiting, not even "I do hope you like my terrifically redesigned set"), picked up his book — a third copy of *America* — saying he wasn't sure what he was going to read to us. How about this? No, perhaps that.

He read sitting at his desk, gesturing a lot with his hands to punctuate words and phrases. *America* seemed to be what was once called a tone poem, now rates as rhythmic prose — the author telling it like it is. Sort of "Los Angeles, by the ocean, cafeteria, meat, waitresses, tomato ketchup squeezed like blood on the open wound of a hamburger, like blood settled on the meat, on the plate, in the Los Angeles cafeteria, have a good day, iced water, clean tables, decaffeinated coffee..." — or something on those lines. His arms moved significantly around him. There were a number of such excerpts.

After 50 minutes he said: "Shall we call it a day or do you want more?" "More," mouthed an elderly man in the front row who may have been his father.

The Pimm's correspondence file grows, though to date there has not been a word from Pimm's itself. Not unlike the Dan Quayle affair, someone throws the first stone and you end up in a rocky. Pimm's reduced the alcoholic content of its drink from 31.4 per cent to 24 per cent without reducing the price. Pimm's PR lady said: "It may be 6.4 per cent less alcohol but it still has a good kick..." and it is what the public wants — less alcoholic drinks. Last week letters pointed out that the reduction was, in fact, more than 20 per cent.

Now a correspondent from Billingshurst writes to say that he has found a very old



bottle of Pimm's in his cellar with a strength of 40 degrees... like whisky, less than gin, 37.5 per cent more alcoholic than today's Pimm's brew.

I just hope distillers don't start watering those good drinks "as a result of consumer research". In a free society we, the people, can dilute as we desire; we need them, the distillers, to provide the alcohol.

For more than 50 years he flashed at people on the TV screens of four continents he never made it in South America — chomped his way around starred Michelin restaurants, tasted the great vintages, shone in a few minor films, in Parliament, on platforms, bandstands, pulpits... and finished life quietly in a black plastic bag outside Harcourt House in Cavendish Square, W1. No ceremony, no flowers... but I shall miss that tooth.

On Thursday night my wristwatch, which has kept absolutely immaculate time for ten years, lost more than six hours. Before this lapse it had needed a forward adjustment of one second at six-weekly intervals — substantially outperforming my son's £1,000 gold Rolex than which it had cost £980 less in a Far Eastern duty-free shop. It has behaved faultlessly since Friday but I do not look at it with the same pride: the element of complete trust has gone. One more lapse and I shall buy the successor model... probably at Gatwick.

Despite the current industrial unrest in Polish cities, Mrs Thatcher's visit to Poland, the first to be made by a British prime minister, is likely to go ahead on October 16 as planned. A week ago it was feared that a repetition of the repressive measures used earlier this year might lead to its postponement. However, the Polish government's offer to talk to strikers' representatives, including Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, seems for the moment to have ruled out heavy-handed police action and confirmed the October date.

Disagreements over the programme for the visit also seem to have been ironed out. Mrs Thatcher made it clear from the outset that she would like not only to meet Mr Walesa but to meet him in Gdansk, his home town and cradle of the Solidarity movement. The Polish side has now accepted this.

She and General Jaruzelski will lay a wreath at the memorial on the Westerplatte peninsula, just outside Gdansk (then Danzig), where war broke out in the early morning of September 1, 1939. She will then spend time with Mr Walesa.

If there is one area in which both government and opposition in Poland wholeheartedly agree, it is on Mrs Thatcher's political achievement. Like many out-

siders, Poles see no reason to debate the good and bad of the "ten years" in any detail. Their impression of us is a simple one. It is of a country once despised for its stagnant economy and lack of purpose and then turned, after a period of austerity, into a most surprising success.

A few days ago Warsaw's leading communist weekly, *Polityka*, printed a full-page interview with Norman Tebbit. There was a sure way, the article suggested, of giving new hope to a country in despair — and that was through Thatcherite policies. The Polish official media is full of such articles in which the Thatcher "miracle" is, without any feeling of incongruity, proclaimed as an ideal for communist nations to follow.

The opposition, who refer to her as "Our Iron Lady", are equally enthusiastic. They see her as the Western leader who stood up most defiantly to Brezhnev's aggression and most effectively encouraged the new

Gorbachev leadership towards reform. It is also widely known that she persuaded the Foreign Office to modify its "neutral" stance on responsibility for the Katyn massacre by admitting the "strong circumstantial evidence" pointing to Soviet guilt.

She is credited too with having defended the Solidarity movement at its darkest hour. In October 1984 Father Jerzy Popieluszko was murdered by the Polish secret police. Malcolm Rifkind, due to leave for Poland on a ministerial visit the following month, was instructed by the Prime Minister to visit the priest's grave and take time off from official functions to meet Solidarity leaders. Diplomatic protocol had never known anything like it.

Diplomatic protocol has now changed. British ministers visiting the Soviet bloc nowadays arrange meetings with the opposition as a matter of course, just as they would in a parliamentary democracy. Embassies maintain

contact with opposition leaders and invite them to receptions. Communist governments no longer object and the British example is followed by the entire Western world.

The Thatcher visit will be more than a symbol, though. Poland owes nearly \$40,000 million in foreign debt, inflation is running at 50 per cent and the purchasing power of the average weekly pay packet is no more than £10. Ever since 1956 there has been a cycle of unrest. The cycle is now quickening. And that is dangerous, for the West as well as the Poles.

General Jaruzelski's government has embarked on a programme of reform, but people seem unconvinced of its viability. They look to the West for help, but the West sees little reason to pick an adversary's chestnuts out of the fire. On the other hand, it does not want a conflagration in central Europe that would put an end to East-West détente.

Solidarity is thus brought back to centre stage. Until now the government has vowed that it will never again negotiate with Mr Walesa. It has tried to sideline him, but every time there is a strike the workers' leaders demand the right to establish a Solidarity branch. He will not go away.

The government's line has until now made it impossible for the West to help in the way both sides would like it to. It is not politics; it is business. Any financial source that invested in Poland under present conditions would be failing in its duty to shareholders. One would like to believe that the Polish government now realizes this and is ready to put things right.

Mr Walesa will therefore talk not only about problems in the Gdansk shipyard. He will also seek an agreement under which he would feel able to recommend the government's austerity and reform programme to all his supporters. If he did this, it

might well stand a chance of succeeding. Of course, he would have to be given the right to monitor the programme and criticize its details. And to do this effectively he would need certain facilities: access to reliable information, access to government decision-makers and the power to put forward Solidarity's view, whenever necessary, through the mass media.

Talks along these lines, if they begin, are likely to last many weeks and it could be that Mrs Thatcher will arrive in Poland in the midst of them. Some may find it bizarre, or even hypocritical, for her to defend so energetically the rights of a foreign trade union. That, however, is hardly the point. What counts is that her mission could be of importance to the entire future of an important European country.

The Polish economic puzzle consists of three essential pieces: the communist government, the unofficial trade unions and the sources of financial help. Uniquely, Mrs Thatcher's views can influence all three, so helping Poland out of its present precarious state towards the beginning of a recovery.

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Lord Bethell is vice-chairman of the human rights sub-committee of the European Parliament.

Nicholas Bethell on an opportunity for Britain to end the strife

## Thatcher's role in Poland

Bernard Levin

# Sour notes from acid house

I had little interest in John Lennon when he was alive, and I have somewhat less now that he is dead. But there is a new biography of him out (*The Lives of John Lennon* by Albert Goldman, published by Bantam Books), and I have been reading the substantial excerpts in the *Daily Mail*, where it has been serialized. In almost every paragraph it has what might be called the ring of inauthenticity, and indeed some of those close to Lennon, notably Mr Paul McCartney, have denounced it as mendacious trash. I am in no position to adjudicate, nor do I care one way or the other, but two trivial coincidences, one on each side of the book's serialization, have led me to a comment.

The first was an item in the "Pop Music" column in the *Spectator* — and those who are surprised to learn that the *Spectator* has a pop music column may rest assured that they are not half so surprised as I am. From it I learn (*nihil humanum...*) that there is a new kind of pop music, called "hip-hop", which is said by the writer, Marcus Berkman, to be worse than another recent kind of pop music, called "house", but not as bad as an even newer kind called "Baleanic Beat".

Moreover, there is yet another variety, called "acid house" (not the same, it seems, as "house" tout court), and it is this that fastened itself upon my attention. For Mr Berkman, who is plainly an expert in all these matters, explains in words simple enough for even people like me to understand what acid house is. But he begins his account like this:

...the Capital Radio disc jockey Graham Dene, when confronted on air with the term "acid house", had no idea what it meant... a career-limiting move if ever I heard one. I shall come back to Mr Dene's problem in a moment, but first I would like to share my newly-won knowledge of acid house music. I offer it in Mr Berkman's terms:

Acid house is... repetitive, mainly electronic and based almost entirely around complex percussion patterns. It's music, impossible to listen to... its almost hypnotic ef-

fect, combined with the rather psychedelic lighting that always seems to accompany it, make acid house an ideal backdrop to the ingestion of... "recreational drugs".

Mr Berkman goes on to advertise and extol two of these drugs by name and effect, with their current prices: it is perhaps worth pointing out that one of them is among the most dangerous drugs, which has led to psychosis, suicide and murder.

I shall leave the editor of the *Spectator* to pick the bones out of that; my own interest starts further back. It is the impending fate of Mr Graham Dene, the Capital Radio disc jockey who — I think I must tip my hat to Bateman here, and break into capital letters — was *The Man Who Had No Idea of What Acid House Meant*, and Thus Had His Career Limited. And what I want to say about Mr Dene is that if that was all it took to limit it, then before the calamity fell upon him he must have had one hell of a career.

Now for the other linked but separate item. Among those who have come to the rescue of John Lennon's posthumous reputation is Mr Ray Coleman, formerly editor-in-chief of *Melody Maker* (the sheer grandeur of the posts held by the people in this story is beginning to give me the creeps). He plainly knew Lennon very well. And in an editorial footnote to his article (in *The Sunday Times*) it was revealed that he "has written a definitive biography of Brian Epstein".

I think this is what we journalists call a "hot flash". Not just any "hot flash", but a "hot flash" of a kind very different indeed from the traditional forms which, though of course constantly changing, held sway until perhaps the late 1950s. New, far more violent sounds were then demanded and were supplied; these styles, too, changed constantly, indeed more rapidly than ever before, but over the three decades of such development there has been no general reaction, no hint of a return to a less shallow, a more gentle, quality.

Four things above all have marked the course of this phenomenon, each of them unprecedented. First, the long-playing record and television combined to bring the heroes of the hour (the hour, for most, was brief indeed) to hundreds of millions throughout the western world, and to still-growing numbers elsewhere. Second, and following from this, stupendous fortunes were made and spent, and managers, promoters and producers, many of whom were honest, turned entertainment into a gigantic industry. Third, the world of pop music became ineradicably infected with drugs, despite the appalling number of



Young people today want music of a kind very different indeed from the traditional forms which, though of course constantly changing, held sway until perhaps the late 1950s. New, far more violent sounds were then demanded and were supplied; these styles, too, changed constantly, indeed more rapidly than ever before, but over the three decades of such development there has been no general reaction, no hint of a return to a less shallow, a more gentle, quality.

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drug-related deaths among some of the leading figures (and far more among the obscure ones), very substantial numbers of the music's followers, to a large extent in emulation of their heroes, entered the world of drugs, though it must be recognized, of course, that there were many other routes into that world. Fourth, not just the phenomenon of the pop music industry, but the practitioners, and even the music itself, were taken seriously.

My three items fit like the finest dovetail joints into the world I have — in a necessarily much over-simplified form — depicted. First, if even a handful of the Goldman "revelations" about Lennon are true (and, significantly, Lennon's defenders have concentrated mainly on attacking only one of them), then the world of drugs, squalor and madness which he and many around him inhabited for a substantial part of his life represents a Gehenna that would make the sternest and most puritanical believer in retribution weep tears of blood in pity.

Take next the Capital Radio disc jockey who was condemned, it seems, for not knowing what "acid house" music was. For all I know, poor Mr Dene will truly suffer if there is a gap in his knowledge, but stop and think what he is being condemned for: it is for not knowing that one form of rubbish has been superseded by another (and one, moreover, that is "impossible to listen to"). Could even a disc jockey deserve such a fate? And while we're on this bit of the story, what about Mr Berkman, whose ear is so refined that it can accept acid house and reject hip-hop, and who can gasp in mingled amazement and indignation because Number One in the singles chart is *The Only Way Up*, and Number Seven is *I Need You*.

And finally, the Definitive Epstein. Did you know he died at exactly the same age as Schubert? Do you know what was the epitaph that Grillparzer wrote for him (him Schubert, not him Epstein)? "The art of music has, entombed a great possession, but far fairer hopes". No doubt the definitive biography will make similar claims, and millions will

believe them, including some who have heard of Schubert. I could get all solemn here, and denounce the world that has stolen art from two generations of children, and looks like robbing a good many more. I could lay blame — cynical promoters, indifferent parents, the time that's out of joint.

I could even point out — well, I will, because nobody else ever does — that the acquisition of overnight fortunes by young men and women who have never previously had more than pocket money is, or at any rate has certainly been, a broad highway to disaster. If wishes were horses, beggars could ride, but these days wishes are horses, and the beggars ride to hell.

But I am not here to provide moral apophthegms to be woven into samplers or burnt into pokerwork shingles. The great thing about both art and entertainment is that nothing precludes anything else; we can all have what we want. On the other hand, there is an element in this story that has nothing to do — with art or entertainment, but much to do with wealth, illusion, fantasy, madness, poison and self-destruction.

If you like, the whole of popular music, indeed the whole of the popular scene, is a symptom of something else, though God knows what. Until modern times nobody would have been in any doubt; it would have been clear that the world was coming to an end. Meanwhile, we are living in a society which makes gods of people like John Lennon, which limits the career of a disc jockey if he doesn't know what acid-house music is, and which not only thinks that the definitive life of Brian Epstein has been written, but that it matters. Perhaps the world is coming to an end.

Later, I take it all back. Reported, top of the page, in the *Daily Mail*, is the momentous news that "One of the last great Elvis Presley mysteries may have been solved by a retired pilot who claims to have the first record he ever made..." Record dealers believe it will fetch well into five figures...

Commentary • RAYMOND PLANT

## Here's the big idea

Critics of the Labour Party have been arguing that it lacks an overarching vision or a "big idea" to underpin the policy review, and that without one it will appear fragmented and opportunistic. The same criticism has been levelled at the new left-of-centre think tank, the Institute for Policy Research.

It has been said that unlike think tanks on the right such as the Centre for Policy Studies, the Institute of Economic Affairs and the Adam Smith Institute, all with a clear free-market approach to policy, the IPR is in search of an idea.

That is a dilemma for the left. It has been so wrong-footed by Thatcherism that its responses have been ad hoc, with no clear ideological vision or clarity of its own. On the face of it there seem to be three general strategies open for the Labour Party: a class-based approach, an interest-group strategy and an appeal to the idea of citizenship.

The class approach is currently exemplified in the leadership challenge of Tony Benn and Eric Heffer. The key idea here is that the Labour movement generally, and the party in particular, has to represent the interests of the working class; interests in society are determined by class, and in a society with the means of production privately owned, there can be no common basis, for example in terms of citizenship, to underpin public policy. Political values reflect interests which are rooted in class.

But this approach rests on two

implausible assumptions. The first is that it is possible to build a majority for socialism on the basis of class interests. Marxists thought that when capitalism had cut its swathe through the middle class there would be an "immense majority" for socialism. However, this has not happened and is wholly unlikely to happen. The industrial working class has shrunk in size and middle-class groups have grown and flourished.

Secondly, the approach assumes that the industrial working class shares a common set of interests which will mobilize it politically. This is false, unless one takes the view that skilled manual workers vote for Mrs Thatcher because the Labour Party is insufficiently left-wing. The numerical logic of the class-based approach is against it in a society in which an electoral majority has to be obtained for political change. If the left falls prey to this strategy it will exist in purist impotence.

The second strategy is to portray Labour as a coalition of interest groups and minority groups which could agree on a common programme. This idea recognizes that there are genuine divergencies of political interest, for example between men and women, black and white, which are not rooted solely in class. Those favouring this approach can point to the GLC which, under Ken Livingstone, secured a good deal of popularity for a policy of this sort.

Whether this should be a basis

for national politics is very doubtful. First of all, it has been tried. It formed part of the rationale for the woeeful 1983 Labour election manifesto. Interest groups are after some sectional advantage and any agreed programme is likely to consist of the lowest common denominator of agreement between them.

This is unlikely to meet national needs and certainly does not arise out of a consideration of such. A party which falls victim to interest-group pressures to such a degree will find its policies potentially anarchical. Once government is seen explicitly as a representative of interest groups its policies are likely to respond to the most powerful groups in the coalition. This would be disastrous for Labour.

There is already deep public suspicion of the way the trade unions, representing special or centralized interests, have such a central role in decision-making in the party. To make the party representative of other organized interests is unlikely to restore public confidence in political and collective processes which must be won if an alternative to a market strategy is to be legitimate.

Interest groups are usually after some concession, resource, subsidy or legislation, from government. The cost of such concessions is highly dispersed among the taxpayers but the cumulative costs can be quite high and drive up public expenditure inexorably.

The third strategy is that of emphasizing the idea of citizenship. Currently we are being offered a very attenuated idea of citizenship — the Conservatives. It consists of little more than maintaining law and order as the framework within which individuals can then pursue their own interests.

There now seems to be some recognition of the defects of this approach. Mr Hurd, the Home Secretary, has been talking for some time about social cohesion and we are told that Mrs Thatcher is likely to make this a theme of her speech at the Conservative party conference.

This sense of unease about the extent of individualism could give Labour an ideal opportunity to start expounding its policies in terms of a renewed idea of citizenship. Unlike class or interest groups we all share a common source of identity as citizens. To articulate a new conception of citizenship in relation to the market, the role of the state, welfare, rights and personal achievement is the only way of reaching out from the class redoubt to the rest of society.

Mrs Thatcher has appealed to the other thing we have in common — our self-interest. It may be that the ground here is shifting and a renewed concept of citizenship would allow Labour to pose a real ideological challenge to Mrs Thatcher and give the new Institute for Policy Research an agenda.

The author is a professor of Politics at Southampton University.

AUGUST 29 ON THIS DAY 1953

An article marking the centenary of Sir Charles Napier's death throws light on the inscription at the base of his statue: "Erected by Public Subscription, the most numerous subscribers being Private Soldiers."

'ALMOST A GOD TO OUR MEN'  
A BELOVED GENERAL  
FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Charles James Napier, who died in Hampshire beneath the old Colours of the 22nd Foot one hundred years ago today, was born in Whitehall — a stone's throw from where his statue now stands — seventy-one years earlier. He was the eldest of a talented family (two of his brothers also became generals) which sprang from remarkable parents — Colonel the Hon George Napier, a most handsome man for whose character and military ability Charles retained a lifelong veneration, and the beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox, whom George III had wanted to marry. Though overshadowed by Wellington, Napier was a giant in his day. Yet, what is remembered of him today? His position as the originator of the punning signal, "Peccavi," has in recent years been surrendered to Mr Punch. Napier's contemporaries knew him better. They knew him as a much-scarred battalion commander in the Peninsula War, as an administrator and a builder of roads in Cephalonia (now proving valuable in earthquake relief), and as an understanding commander of the Northern District

at home in the time of the Chartists. (How much the fact that we had no bloody revolution in this country was due to him, however, is only now being generally appreciated.) But above all, his generation knew him as a turbulent man, about whose head controversy raged: a man popular with soldiers and other underdogs, a man often passed over for promotion because he did not always say the right things. Fortunate the famous historian of the British Army and judge of old-time generals, gave him little credit for the victory of Miani, which is elsewhere generally regarded as one of the greatest feats of arms in the story of British India. Those who were with Napier on February 17, 1843, however, thought otherwise. "The 22nd," he wrote, "gave me three cheers after the fight and one during it. Her Majesty has no honour to give that can equal that."

The historian of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, Colonel Arthur Crookenden, has put Napier's qualities and powers of infection even more strongly than did Fortescue. "It is not too much to say that Napier was almost a god to our men. It was he who first mentioned R.C.O.s and men in dispatches, and some of our men had the signal honour of being the first so mentioned in English history. He was the first general who had married quarters built for married soldiers — before his time they had to live in the men's barracks rooms, screened from the troops only by a blanket. He also was the first general who allowed R.C.O.s to have their own parade service."

It is small wonder, then, that the 22nd Regimental adopted in his honour "Who wades fecht for Charlie" as their quickstep.





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## AFTER EXTRADITION

The extradition of Robert Russell by the Irish Republic has drawn a predictable response. Bombs and bullets have disfigured the face of Ulster, while Loyalist leaders have questioned the significance of his homecoming. The return of Russell has none the less pointed the way forward for the British and Irish governments.

Unionists can be forgiven for their scepticism. Russell was serving a 20-year sentence for attempted murder when he fled from the Maze in 1983. He has just finished a prison term in the South, after trying to escape from Portlaoise jail three years ago. If the Republic had not been ready to return a convicted criminal with so embarrassing a record of escapology, who would they extradite?

He was returned, however, despite legal and emotional pressure to let him go, and became the second person within days to make the journey north under Garda escort. That alone offers hope that co-operation across the border can be strengthened. As the IRA itself understands, that must be the way to defeat the terrorists. Other methods, including the pursuit of a military solution, will not succeed.

The present peak of violence needs to be seen in perspective. Depressing though it is after 20 years of trouble, it is still overshadowed by the mayhem of 15 years ago. That may be cold comfort to those who have to live with it, but it means that there are no grounds for panic. It is a time for hard thinking, but also for cool judgement in Whitehall.

The aim must still be to reduce the violence to what Stormont likes to call "an acceptable level". At times that blurred objective seemed to be in sight — only to vanish beneath a hail of bricks and bombs.

The major weakness in security is the border. However good the intelligence operation in the North, the ease with which men and munitions can move across it makes nonsense of conventional detection and surveillance. If the border could only be closed, the IRA's self-appointed task would be much harder.

But its physical closure would be nearly impossible, as the failure of the army's attempt to crater border roads showed in the 1970s. Electronic monitoring has since been tried but has proved insufficiently discriminating. Covert surveillance (largely by the SAS) has had

some success, but for obvious reasons has been of limited scope.

It would be theoretically possible to build a chain of watchtowers along the 300-mile border, with night vision equipment and powerful searchlights. But the watchtowers themselves would need manning and defending — and could do more political damage than their worth. And even if the land border were secure, the heavily indented coastline could easily be penetrated.

The preferable alternative is to make the Irish border seem irrelevant. If intelligence is equally effective on both sides and if extradition procedures are seen to work, the Provisionals can be kept on the run. Sixteen years ago, the Army began to exert a degree of control by flushing them out of their power bases. Now acting in support of the RUC, it needs still more co-operation from the South. The two Irelands need to act in unison.

Their objective should be a security commission, as Dr David Owen proposed last week, to take control of the Ulster border area. Shared intelligence, standardized equipment, co-ordinated patrolling and the rights of "hot pursuit" on either side of it are essential.

Far from campaigning against the Anglo-Irish Agreement, the governments should be encouraged to build upon it. The more closely London can work with Dublin on security, the more likely it will be to win international support for its endeavour. In an American election year, that is not irrelevant.

This would require more co-operation from Irish judges, and the rejection of extradition warrants on technical grounds must be speedily ended. The Irish Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, must know that the IRA threat is double-edged and that the future prosperity of the Republic, as well as that of Ulster, depends on its removal.

The other security weakness is the difficulty of collecting evidence to secure convictions for terrorism. There are strong grounds for ending a suspect's "right of silence" on terrorist charges. But this too could not be done without Dublin's tacit blessing and the co-operation of Irish judges. In court and out, there is a compelling need for both governments to work together. If they do not, all Ireland will suffer.

## PRACTICE FOR POWER

The death of President Zia has provided Pakistan's opposition parties with their greatest opportunity to win power. But it also tests their credibility as a political force in a way in which it has never before been tested.

The vacuum left by General Zia, the absence of any obvious successor within his system and the apparent willingness of the new army chief to permit the restoration of democracy are evidence of the changed circumstances in which the country's civilian politicians must operate. Yet those same circumstances worry the caretaker administration and contribute to the uncertainty surrounding the political transition.

Feverish rumours of impending coups and threats of political conspiracies have swept through Pakistan since the general's death. How this twilight period is resolved depends as much on the aspiring civilians as it does on the present government. They will have to prove their suitability before they are allowed to assume power.

In their favour is the manner of Pakistan's response to General Zia's death. Initial shock mingled with relief has given way to expectation. It is commonly accepted that the Zia era is over. After 11 years, there is a general desire for change. With elections scheduled for November, the people or Pakistan want full democracy.

The problem is that the promised elections are still scheduled to take place on a non-party basis. The power to change that lies with the caretaker government, but these are men loyal to Zia's legacy.

Earlier hints from the new army chief and the acting president that they supported party-based elections have been disputed. But even if General Baig and President Ishaq Khan continue to want free and fair polls contested by all parties, several members of the caretaker government have made their opposition known and lobbied for General Baig's backing. At best, the caretaker government is split on the issue.

In view of this, the political parties have to be careful how they proceed. They must ensure their participation in the promised polls without pushing the present government into a

corner from which its only escape is a ban. That means that Miss Bhutto, who symbolizes the opposition to her friends and her foes, must judiciously balance her comments and actions.

From her experience in 1986, when tumultuous crowds greeted her return home but failed to dislodge President Zia's government, Miss Bhutto knows that her supporters cannot be relied upon to emulate the achievement of "people's power" in the Philippines. Nor can the precedents set in Haiti or South Korea in 1987 necessarily be ruled out. As in Haiti, Zia loyalists in the army could still intervene. As in Korea, opposition splits could allow the regime's favoured party to slide into power.

The immediate challenge lies in how Miss Bhutto and the opposition respond to the split in the Muslim League. This was the party created by President Zia's former prime minister, Mr Junjo, which some members of the caretaker government hope to use if party-based polls are held.

In electoral terms, its divisions play to the opposition's advantage. But if the anti-Zia Junjo faction allies with the opposition parties, the regime could feel itself threatened. If, on the other hand, Mr Junjo is refused co-operation, he could be driven back to the colleagues he has just left. That would strengthen the caretaker regime's hopes of staying in power.

Miss Bhutto has indicated that she may be able to rise to the challenge. She wisely refused to criticize the post-Zia army high command and offered to co-operate with the caretaker government in restoring democracy. She announced that she would seek an electoral alliance with the rest of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. She also declared her determination to broaden her party's appeal, assuaging some of the concern felt by the industrial, bureaucratic, military and trading interests which united to depose her father 11 years ago.

She will need to show the same political adroitness, and more, for at least three more months. Any slip could shatter her hopes of power. Success, on the other hand, would be the best proof possible of her suitability to lead Pakistan.

### End of the pier?

From Mr Jonathan Ray  
Sir, I have just spent a few days in Brighton and came away thoroughly depressed at the sorry sight of the West Pier, the only grade I-listed pier in the UK. It looks as though the structure will soon collapse in a rusty heap.

I understand that the pier's owners are a charitable trust fund. Why don't they show some imagination and fun, and donate it to Princess Beatrix of York as a christening present, on the understanding that it is named "Princess Beatrix Pier" and that some public figure is persuaded to take on the role of fund-raiser. Sir Richard Attenborough, for example, may care to take it on — he made his name in the film *Whispering Willows* and directed *Oh, What a Lovely War!* on the West Pier itself.

The trust could then approach big firms and industries along the lines of those approached for the manufacture and furnishing of Queen Mary's doll's house, where firms gave their services free in the interest of making something of beauty for someone the country cared about.

Yours faithfully,  
JONATHAN RAY,  
K1 Albany,  
Piccadilly, W1,  
August 23.

### Dressed as lamb

From Mrs Sara Spillius  
Sir, I have just realised that we have an F registration car number. The difference is that the F is at the end not at the beginning. This makes it age 21.

Yours faithfully,  
SARA SPILLIUS,  
Flat 3,  
25 Cleveland Square, W2,  
August 22.

### Motorway dangers

From Professor Emeritus J. L. M. Morrison  
Sir, Anthony Grant (August 22) discussing the appalling overcrowding of the M25, states that:

In most cases the fault is excessive speed, driving too close behind another vehicle. It is perfectly simple to fit vehicles with devices which will demonstrate that they are too close.

Such a device would at the very least either have to be aware of, and take into account, the road surface and its condition, the relative braking capabilities of both the vehicles involved, the speed at which they were travelling, and the reaction time of the following driver, or else to make an adequate allowance at all times for the worst combination of all these circumstances.

The second of these alternatives would undoubtedly reduce overcrowding, since all the vehicles would be very widely spaced indeed, but the motorway would accommodate so little traffic that it would be almost useless; the first would, in my view, require a device of extreme complexity if indeed it could be made to work at all. Simple? Surely not.

The Highway Code suggests that "on the open road, in good conditions, a gap of one yard for

each mph... or a two-second time gap may be enough". These recommendations are virtually identical at 70mph the gap of 70 yards may be difficult to judge, and I find the time measurement (counting one, and one, and two) which is, of course, independent of speed, very much the easier to estimate. It is, moreover, fairly simple to make allowances for other conditions of abnormal reaction times.

I would suggest that a greater emphasis on this eminently sensible recommendation in all teaching of learners, and in advice to mature drivers, would help the situation more than would requiring manufacturers to install devices of very doubtful value.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN L. M. MORRISON,  
Dreva, Rayleigh Road,  
Bristol, Avon,  
August 22.

## Army action in Northern Ireland

From Major-General P. M. Davies  
Sir, I was disturbed by the somewhat emotive tone expressed by Colonel Philip Howes in his letter (August 25) about the Ballygawley tragedy.

Whilst quick to blame the politicians for a lapse in security and for a sense of self-deception about the scale and difficulty of operations facing the security forces in Northern Ireland, he fails to highlight one of the major problems.

It is that a unit such as the 1st Battalion The Light Infantry is one of several units on a resident two-year tour, as opposed to an emergency four-month tour. The latter category of unit can sustain a very high state of operational activity and awareness during a tour in Ulster which cannot and indeed should not be matched by a unit on a "normal" two-year tour of duty.

The length of a unit's tour is no excuse for slackness in matters of security, as postulated by Major Rees, former secretary of state for Northern Ireland (report, August 24) but nevertheless it is an inescapable fact that the adrenalin flows faster during four months than it possibly can over two years.

There is therefore perhaps an argument to increase the roulement of units on emergency tours in Ulster, but there would be very serious penalties of turbulence, separation and lack of intelligence continuity.

Having commanded my battalion in South Armagh on an emergency tour (1975-76) I believe that during the present level of high-intensity operations by the IRA there is no solution but to match them and keep the terrorists off-balance. It is unreasonable to suggest that this can be done by locally overstretching soldiers on a two-year tour accompanied by their families.

Finally, I do not subscribe to the colonel's views on internment, interrogation, the death penalty, or his apparent wish to destroy the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which is the most promising available catalyst for a political solution to a tragic continuing problem.

Yours faithfully,  
P. M. DAVIES,  
Army and Navy Club,  
36-39 Pall Mall, SW1,  
August 25.

### Wrong numbers

From Mr Alan Wood  
Sir, Does the Government really believe that Service personnel abroad will be better protected against terrorist attacks if their cars have standard British number plates? Terrorist groups must be fully aware of the bases at which British personnel are stationed, and the presence in the area of large numbers of vehicles with British plates will surely make them just as obvious targets as they ever were.

A more sensible solution would be to make them indistinguishable from any other vehicles by giving them standard number plates of the foreign country concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN WOOD,  
Newlands, Much Birch,  
Hereford,  
August 24.

### Cenotaph respects

From Mr K. T. Alexander  
Sir, With regard to recent correspondence concerning cenotaphs, I should like to report that at 11.30 this morning I was privileged to observe, in Kingston-upon-Thames, two squadrons pause before, then salute the war memorial.

I freely confess to a lump in my throat.

I remain, Sir, yours etc,  
K. T. ALEXANDER,  
Parson's Green Books,  
273 New Kings Road, SW6,  
August 15.

### Measure for measure

From Mr John Merriam  
Sir, Your correspondent, Professor A. J. E. Cave (August 24), may be interested to know that the use of the "time" as a unit of length survived long after the middle of the last century.

Immediately before the last war the normal unit used in the button-making trade was the "line", equal to 1/64 in. It was used to define both the diameter and thickness of discs of plastics material which were subsequently shaped into buttons.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MERRIAM,  
Greenways, Braiswick,  
Colchester, Essex.

### Programme error

From Mr David W. Smith  
Sir, At the risk of promoting litigation between ourselves and the said enemy might I relate the following. A journalist friend had occasion to mention the name of one of Scotland's oldest and most respected law firms, Ross, Harper and Murphy in an article. She then set her word processor to check the spelling of the completed piece and was amused to find that, having no dictionary of proper names, it offered as an alternative the wholly inappropriate Robs, Harper and Murky.

Has anyone else's word processor spouted unbidden any other potentially libellous *faux pas*, I wonder?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID SMITH,  
21 New King Street,  
Bath, Avon.

## Putting Burma beyond the pale

From Mr Kyaw Tint  
Sir, I am a Burmese citizen privileged to be studying abroad. When I write "privileged" I mean that I am one of the few Burmese lucky enough to be issued with a passport and given permission to go abroad (albeit to two countries only).

However, I am also privileged in another way. I have been able to view the recent disturbances in Burma from afar, with one eye on how the world has reacted to this trying time for the Burmese people. In the past few months many thousands of Burmese have given their lives for the cause of democracy — men, women and children machine-gunned or bayoneted in the streets of the nation's towns and cities.

Along with the thousands of others who have been injured or interned, those people declared their willingness to sacrifice everything to overthrow the present regime of the BSPP (Burma Socialist Programme Party). The reaction of the world, however, was muted to say the least. While people were dying the governments of the democratic world, who are usually so vociferous in their denunciations of civil rights violations in Russia, Poland, Israel, South Africa and Nicaragua etc., were curiously silent. Apart from the US Government, who made a half-hearted appeal to the regime to stop the killing, the army and police were able to carry out their murderous suppression of the demonstrators with moral impunity.

Perhaps the reaction of the Japanese Government, one of the current regime's biggest aid donors, is typical of the way the world is thinking when they requested the Burmese Government to "restore order". Unfortunately the world is now only too well aware how that request was interpreted in terms of the deaths of many thousands of people have appeared in the media.

The protests and killings of the last few months have brought about two astonishing and swift changes of leadership. First Ne Win, the evil mastermind behind the corrupt and totalitarian system and its leader for 26 years, stepped down in favour of Sein Lwin.

Then Sein Lwin in turn was forced out by the sheer force of hatred which the Burmese people feel for this man who is said to be responsible for the deaths of many hundreds of Burmese.

Now the military power brokers behind the Government have presented Dr Maung Maung as a liberal president capable of bringing about the much-needed reforms in the political and economic system. Indeed, Maung Maung has all the apparent qualifications of a good leader — a Western university education, a

### 'Private' fire-fighting

From Fireman P. Osborne  
Sir, Following David Walker's report (early editions, August 17) of the proposals by the director of the Institute of Economic Affairs for partial privatisation of the fire brigade, I am writing to put an alternative to Graham Mather's views.

The firemen's pay formula was agreed with Mr Callaghan to provide a basis for calculating our pay compared to others, thereby negating the need for firemen ever to have to strike over pay again. If Mr Mather has his way, who would want to work for a low-wage brigade when more could be earned in a town elsewhere?

His comical "cats up trees" comment only further proves his ignorance: this function is now carried out by the RSPCA. The brigade is called only as a last resort. How many could afford a

### Don't call us...

From Mr Adrian Brodwin  
Sir, I have little doubt that Mr John Upchurch's assumption (August 15) regarding meaningless business phrases is indeed correct, but past experience leads me to the conclusion that close behind in third place is, "We must meet for lunch some time".

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN BRODWIN,  
93 Kingsley Way, N2,  
August 15.

### From Mr Guy Beddington

Sir, While I do not doubt the claim of Mr Upchurch, from the private sector I hesitate to accept the truth of that arm grateful for the sincerity and compassion implicit in the sentence: "The Editor thanks you for your letter which he read with interest".

Yours faithfully,  
GUY BEDDINGTON,  
Jubilee, Rue de la Prison,  
Bargemont,  
Var, France,  
August 16.

### A-level results

From Mr Anthony Poole  
Sir, Blame not the A-level boards (Mr Cockman's letter this morning). Being responsible for the dispatch of results, which duly arrived by first post from all three boards on the morning of August 18, I inserted them into the candidates' pre-addressed envelopes and posted them by 11 o'clock that same morning at our local sorting office.

Two of those envelopes were identically addressed to my own younger son, reflecting subjects taken from two different boards.

law degree and the fact that he is a theoretician to boot.

The reality is somewhat different. Maung Maung has been a close associate of General Ne Win for the past 26 years and, as Attorney-General of Burma, surely bears more responsibility than most for the total disintegration of the rule of law (as opposed to "law and order") and the virtual nullification of the Burmese constitution.

No doubt the Army High Command was hoping to achieve two things by appointing Maung Maung. It has already been proved to have been wrong in its first expectation, namely that the Burmese people would be pacified by token concessions and the promise of "reform".

The people have already taken to the streets in even greater numbers than before, as the ranks of the students, who were at the forefront of the demonstrations of March to July, have been swollen by lawyers, doctors, nurses, Government employees, university professors — in fact by people from all walks of life who, after 26 years of suffering under despotism, have tasted freedom and are not going to let it slip their grasp.

It is my fervent hope that the Government will also fail in what I strongly suspect is its second expectation — that the governments of the industrialised nations will renew and perhaps increase the amount of aid donated by them to the regime. With the help of foreign aid the present regime can have the only chance to survive even if Maung Maung and the other military officers resign in the forthcoming BSPP central committee meeting which is scheduled to take place on September 12.

The Burmese people, however, will never accept any leader put forward by that regime; they will accept nothing less than a return to democracy. That implies that if the Burmese Government continues to receive aid and succour from other countries there is going to be even more of a bloodbath in the coming months as the army struggles to hold on to its position of power and relative wealth.

The people of Burma therefore need the co-operation and help of the peoples and governments of the outside world. They need their moral support and they need an immediate halt to all international aid donations until this ruthless and inhuman regime is overthrown and the Burmese people can again live in a society where peace and democracy are respected. These are values which we are so dear to our hearts and which we yearn to restore in our country.

Yours faithfully,  
KYAW TINT,  
Nagoya University,  
Faculty of Engineering,  
Department of Electronics,  
Chikusa Ku,  
Nagoya 464, Japan.

### Lawyers' rates

From Mr Jonathan H. Nutt  
Sir, Giving an hourly rate of charge to a client is fine (report, August 23) but what the lawyer's client really wants to know is the total cost of the job at the end of the day. That is completely impossible to judge unless the client gives the solicitor a precise specification for the job or tells him how much time he is going to take. We all know that that is completely impossible.

The present system has evolved over many years, and a combination of the remedies available to a client if he feels that he has been overcharged and the fair and professional approach of the vast majority of solicitors by and large produces a proper result.

The truth is that there are far too many variable factors involved for a comparison of charge-out rates to mean anything at all.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. NUTT,  
J H Nutt & Co (Solicitors),  
207-208 Moulsham Street,  
Chelmsford, Essex.

One arrived at our home by first post the following morning, the other turned up on Monday, August 22, via Newcastle. Only then did we have proof of my verbal assurance that he had indeed met the requirements of his chosen university course — at Newcastle!

Is the Post Office replacing efficiency with prescience? Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY POOLE  
(Deputy Head,  
Wimbledon College),  
10 Amity Grove,  
West Wimbledon, SW20,  
August 24.

## Child first in Olympic upset

From Mrs Hilary Gripton  
Sir, I read with interest the comments of Ann Kent and the child-care experts in today's article (August 24). "Who runs the family?" As a mother who gave up a good career on the birth of my daughter, and in view of the comment in the article that Paula Fudge had expected and was prepared to give up running in international competitions when she gave birth, it seems to me that all she is now doing is implementing this initial decision that child should come before career, albeit four years later.

Making that initial decision would have been the difficult thing for her, I feel. To now implement it suggests that she is confident that it is the right choice for herself and her daughter.

I would imagine that the last four years of running have been regarded by Paula Fudge as a "bonus" and I could not envisage that this decision will cause problems between mother and daughter in later years.

Yours faithfully,  
HILARY GRIPTON,  
55 Main Street,  
Thornor,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire,  
August 24.

From Mrs Vivien Rink  
Sir, I feel outraged that Paula Fudge has forfeited her Olympic place in favour of her four-year-old daughter, Rachel. It sounds a very misplaced relationship, where the four-year-old has so much influence over the mother. I feel that I can speak with authority, working as a counsellor and being familiar with family dynamics and person growth.

A child's development plays a major part in his/her future life. I can only think that Rachel may suffer from guilt for many years to come: she has deprived her mother of that well-earned Olympic place. A child also needs to learn to become independent.

The most important thing in a family unit is the couple. They are the container, the focus, and the other members should fit in accordingly.

Yours sincerely,  
VIVIEN RINK,  
Bhandar, 20 Regent Road,  
Lostock,  
Bolton, Lancashire,  
August 24.

### From Mr Dora Black and Dr Elizabeth Arbiter

Sir, Paula Fudge is right to give up the Olympics. Only to her daughter is she unique and a 12-day absence for a four-year-old who has already had one traumatic separation might be experienced as a devastating and bewildering abandonment and risk affecting her trust in adults.

There will be other triumphs for Paula, but in the circumstances you describe, we, as child psychiatrists who have reared or are rearing children, applaud her decision.

Yours faithfully,  
DORA BLACK (consultant),  
ELIZABETH ARBITER  
(Registrar),  
Department of Child Psychiatry,  
Royal Free Hospital,  
Pond Street,  
Hampstead, NW3,  
August 26.

### From Mr Rodney Bewes

Sir, Wednesday, August 24, matinee day, and I have to do the play twice. On September 3 I'll have been in *And Then There Were None*, Agatha Christie's thriller, for a year.

Such a lovely day yesterday, rowing a skiff up the river with my triplet sons, Joe, Tom and Billy. Today my wife works and, as I'm about to leave at midday, Billy says, "Don't go Dad, don't leave us".

The story of Paula Fudge, who has turned down a chance to represent her country at the Olympic Games because her four-year-old daughter said "Don't go mummy" (front page of *The Times* yesterday) flashes to mind and I turn up the collar of my raincoat and hurry off to do what I have to do... be sick!

Yours sincerely,  
RODNEY BEWES,  
The Strand Theatre,  
Aldwych, WC2,  
August 24.

### On the run

From Mrs Isabel Shepherd  
Sir, The most striking warning to motorists that I have ever seen is in Grove Park, South London. It appears at the roadside in school holiday time and it reads, "Dead Slow, Live Kids".

Yours sincerely,  
ISOBEL SHEPHERD,  
9 The Orchard, SE3,  
August 19.

### Coming and goings

From Mr G. F. Gomme  
Sir, Any reader who may be tempted by Mr Nottage's letter (August 19) to leave a train at a temporary stop should be careful.

Some years ago I left our local train to buy a newspaper. Having less time than I thought I had to jump into the carriage nearest to the news-stand and walked back to my seat along the corridor. My fellow passengers, thinking that I had missed the train, had thoughtfully thrown my briefcase and umbrella on to the platform.

Yours faithfully,  
G. F. GOMME,  
Terrick House,  
Aylesbury,  
Buckinghamshire,  
August 26.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
August 28: Divine Service was held at Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Right Reverend Professor James Whyte preached the sermon.

The Hon Rupert Fairfax had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
August 27: Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

The Princess Royal will visit Toronto to attend the Royal Winter Fair from November 16 to 18.

The Princess Royal, Patron of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, will attend a luncheon given by the trust at Les Auges Manor, Jersey, on December 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit Monte Carlo on November 30 to attend a gala concert in aid of the Wishing Well Appeal for the re-development of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

## Birthdays today

Sir Richard Attenborough, actor, producer and director, 65; Mrs Dorothy Carter, energy consultant, 60; Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman, N.M. Rothschild and Sons, 57; Alderman Dame Mary Donaldson, former Lord Mayor of London, 67; Sir Nigel Foulkes, former chairman, Civil Aviation Authority, 69; Mr Elliott Gould, actor, 30; Professor Denis Hay, historian, 73; Mr Lenny Henry, comedian, 30; Mr James Hunt, racing driver, 41; Mr M.J. Hussey, chairman, Board of Governors of the BBC, 65; Lord King of Warrnaby, 70; Mr Michael Jackson, singer, 30; Mr J.H.M. Mackenzie, former chairman, London and Northern Group, 63; Mr Norman Platt, founder, Kent Opera, 68.

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**  
CAPTAIN: J. S. Chestnut - Sultan Abd. 12.0.88.  
COMMANDER: O. S. Peard - MOD Central Staff, 22.0.88; T. Ward - MOD London, 22.0.88; P. W. W. 22.0.88.

**The Army**  
BRIGADIER: J. B. Mordant - To be MOD, 21.0.88.  
COLONEL: O. S. Peard - To be MOD, 22.0.88; P. W. W. 22.0.88.

**LEUTENANT COLONELS**  
O. S. Peard - To be MOD, 22.0.88; P. W. W. 22.0.88.

**COLONELS**  
O. S. Peard - To be MOD, 22.0.88; P. W. W. 22.0.88.

**Royal Air Force**  
GROUP CAPTAIN: M. A. Weber - To be MOD, 22.0.88; A. J. G. 22.0.88.

**Latest wills**  
Mr George Alfred Burfield, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £862,525 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):  
Mrs Margaret Ross Williams, of Cranleigh, Surrey, £594,145.  
Mr Cyril Featherstone Widdowson, of Torquay, Devon, £306,162.

Mr Raymond Harry Adey, of Wallington, Surrey, £380,443.  
Mr Stanley Ackers, of Swanscombe, Kent, pharmaceutical, £451,331.

Mr Leonard Henry Dick, of Reigate, Surrey, insurance broker, £799,110.

**The September Night Sky feature will be published tomorrow.**

## Please help these children

1 in every 10 children suffers from

## ASTHMA

Fighting for your next breath can be terrifying - please help these children. Asthma is the most common chronic disease among children.

While research has brought relief and new medications asthma is increasing. Over 2000 people die every year from asthma.

Please help our campaign to arrest the onslaught of asthma, to halt the rise in asthma deaths and provide better relief to sufferers.

The Asthma Research Council has launched a vigorous programme of research. Eminent physicians and scientists are making a new attack on this complex disease. We need £1 million urgently to fund this work. Will you please send the most generous donation you can. Please send quickly. Your gift is vital as we forge ahead to find a cure for asthma. It will be put to immediate practical use. Please send to help the children.

Hugh Faulkner  
ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL (73)  
Freeport, 300 Upper Street,  
London N1 2BR

(no stamp needed) Registered Charity No. 210888

هكذا من الجاهل

## Arthur Peacocke

# Challenge of the new biology

Ever since the encounter in 1860 of T. H. Huxley with Bishop Wilberforce at the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Darwin's ideas, "God" and "Biology" have been supposed to be the badges of two embattled armies.

So entrenched is this view that biologists, unlike physicists and astronomers, are reputed to be more anti-religious than most other scientists.

The matter is far from trivial either for the Christian religion or for our culture in general. For ever since the discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953, the world of science has been dominated by the explosive growth of the "new biology".

The discovery of the molecular basis of heredity and of other functions of living organisms, sociobiology, the neuro-sciences and other developments have generated an entirely new context for our perception of nature, humanity and God by deepening our understanding of the biological phase of cosmic evolution.

All the evidence shows that, since the "hot big bang" 10,000 million years or so ago, energy and matter have been transformed continuously into forms which are stable at lower and lower temperatures. The new biology has provided sound evidence for the kind of self-reproducing molecular systems that make up living organisms. It has been able to demonstrate the continuity of forms at the molecular level from single cells up to *homo sapiens*.

This interconnected evolution of increasingly complex living organisms has been established by entirely new evidence in recent years. Family trees, can be established by chemical investigation of the particular sequences of the units strung together in proteins and nucleic acids which are obtained from different species. These family trees agree with and amplify those earlier deduced by biologists.

The evolutionary process is continuous and there are no gaps in which an intervening "god" needs to be inserted to explain what happened.

Controversies among biologists about

how evolution actually operates must not delude us into thinking that there is any doubt about this historical interconnectedness of all living organisms. We now understand how it is that matter can have a natural tendency to adopt more complex forms, on the surface of our Earth irradiated by the energy of its own sun. So the stuff of the world has an inherent built-in capability, by purely physico-chemical means, of becoming more complex, self-reproducing - and so living.

These discoveries raise no difficulties for belief in God as Creator that were not raised by Darwin's original ideas which, contrary to the mythology, were surprisingly and rapidly taken into Christian theology, especially in the Church of England, which recognized, as one Anglican divine, Aubrey Moore, put it in 1891: "Darwinism appeared and, under the disguise of a foe, did the work of a friend. Either God is everywhere present in nature, or He is nowhere."

The Judeo-Christian doctrine of God as Creator is not a response to the problem of the origin of the universe in time but a response to the question: "Why is there anything at all?" All is dependent on God who is the Creator of time, as well as of space, matter and energy.

What the discovery of biological evolution did in Darwin's day, and does ever more so for ours, with the new panorama of cosmic molecular and biological evolution, is to remind us that God is all-the-time Creator in and through the very processes themselves. The creative processes of the world are God expressing himself - perhaps more aptly, *herself* - as Creator (Creatrix).

In God, as St Paul said at Athens, "we live and move and have our being" - there is "more to" God than the world, but God is present in, with and under all the processes of the world, to build up, to break down, and to renew again in new forms of life. And we have to accept that it is through the interplay of what we call chance and law that God creates.

So the new perspective can provide an enrichment of our understandings of God's relation to the world - a drawing

out in a contemporary context of classical themes of Christian theism. Any anti-theistic thrust of the new biology does not come from evolution as such. In fact, this comes more from the interpretation of living organisms in terms of molecular systems and processes.

Does this not mean, some argue, that biology is "nothing but physics and chemistry"? That "sociology is nothing but biology" and so on? But are the atoms and molecules into which we, and all living organisms, can be decomposed the only realities? Here we touch on the debate about the relation of sciences dealing with more complex systems to those dealing with simpler entities.

So the crunch question becomes: does the "new biology" itself vindicate a materialistic reduction of all talk about living organisms, including ourselves, to talk about atoms and molecules?

My own view, which is shared by many non-theist biologists and philosophers, is that this is not so.

As one goes up the scale of complexity each level of organization of the stuff of the world displays new emergent properties and activities distinctive of that new level. Notably, at the heart of the new biological revolution itself, one has to recognize that the ability of DNA to convey genetic "information" is a new capacity that emerges with the special DNA structures - and "information-carrying" is not a chemical concept.

Along such lines, I believe, the language and concepts appropriate to higher organisms, and more particularly to self-conscious persons, can be vindicated.

So then it becomes a real and proper question to ask "What kind of universe is it if, after aeons of time, the stuff of the world can become self-conscious persons who can think, create, do right and wrong, - and can pray?" So the new biology sharpens and makes more urgent than ever before those questions to which the religious quest of humanity has perennially addressed itself.

The Rev Dr Arthur Peacocke is an Anglican priest, Director of the Ian Ramsey Centre, St Cross College, Oxford and Warden of the Society of Ordained Scientists. His most recent book is *God and the New Biology*.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Barham and Miss M. Tinsdale

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr A.E. Barham, of London, and the late Mrs Barham, and Martina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W.B. Tinsdale, of Paris.

Mr J.G. Brown and Miss C.M.A. Keef

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mrs D. Brown, and the late Dr J.S. Brown, of Widdowson, Eastbourne, and Camilla, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Oliver Keef, of Widdowson, Eastbourne.

Mr N. Fenton and Miss D. Smith

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Fenton, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Deborah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Smith, of Woodside Park, London.

Mr G.C. Langley and Miss A.C. Humphreys

The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs R.E. Langley, of Wool, Dorset, and Amelia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.G. Humphreys, of Rainow, Cheshire.

Mr A. Thomas and Miss A. Davies

The engagement is announced between Alec, youngest son of the late Mr G.E. Thomas and of Mrs Thomas, of Feltham, Middlesex, and Alison, youngest daughter of Mr W.A. Davies and of Mrs E.B. Davies, of Cheam, Surrey.

**Marriages**  
Mr M.F. Neale and Miss X.W. Langh

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 27, at St Mark's Church, Oxford, of Mr Mark Neale, only son of Sir Alan and Lady Neale, of Highgate, London, to Miss Xanthé Langh, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Langh, of Fleet, Hampshire. The Rev P. Southwell officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and Mr Charles Jennings was best man. A reception was held in Quenco's College and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. Page and Miss K. Guth

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 27, in Geneva, Switzerland, of Mr Jamie Page to Miss Katharine Guth.



Miss Carolyn Clark, of Dover, shortly before she was forced to retire from the Loch Lomond marathon swim (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

## Loch Lomond swimmers thwarted by rain and gales

By Kerry Gill

Gale force winds and driving rain battered an attempt at the weekend to swim Loch Lomond in celebration of the centenary of the Scottish Amateur Swimming Association.

Of the solo swimmers entered in the 23-mile non-stop bid, only London broadcaster, Mr Kevin Murphy, completed the course, in a time of 13 hours, 57 minutes and 56 seconds.

Mr Murphy, who lives in Harrow, last swam Loch Lomond 21 years ago, and is a noted distance swimmer, having already swam Loch Ness and a crossing of the Irish Sea and the English Channel.

He completed his successful attempt on Loch Lomond - a dangerous stretch of water with notorious currents which claim an average of six drownings a year - after dark.

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But after just six hours in the water she gave up. She said: "I am absolutely wiped out. Loch Lomond is over twice as long as Windermere and is a much tougher swim."

"It was very windy and the cold was getting to me. I was also swallowing a lot of water and had to pack it in, but I'll be back next year for another try."

Mr Andrew Taylor, a past-president of the association, added: "It was a pity Carolyn had to retire. She was swimming really well, but had some trouble with her shoulder and did not want to cause any trouble for next week's Windermere swim when she will defend her title there. We hope she comes back - I am sure she will make it if she tries again."

Solo swimmer Miss Carolyn Clark, aged 23, a Customs and Excise official from Dover, was also forced out at the half way mark. She won last year's 10.5-mile Lake Windermere

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## OBITUARY

# LORD PEART

## British agriculture and the Common Market

Lord Peart, PC, who died on August 26, at the age of 74, was, as Mr Fred Peart, a long-serving Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the Harold Wilson administrations of the 1960s and 1970s, and was in addition Leader of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

As Minister of Agriculture from 1964 to 1968 and again from 1974 to 1976 Peart was converted from a belief in the Commonwealth connection to a conviction that Britain's interests were best served by membership of the EEC.

He was never ideologically opposed to the Common Market, having returned from wartime service as an artillery officer in north Africa and Italy persuaded that there must be some form of European political unity for the sake of peace.

But following his election in 1945 as MP for the Workington division of Cumberland he was appointed parliamentary private secretary to Tom Williams, the Minister of Agriculture who shaped post-war British farming.

When Peart became Minister of Agriculture for the first time in October 1964, he took over the Williams system, as amended by Conservative ministers, determined to operate it in the interest of British farmers and consumers.

He did not doubt that the Common Agricultural Policy would be harmful to both, depriving farmers of security and raising consumers' food bills by closing the door to cheap Commonwealth imports.

Threatened by the devaluation of the pound, the 1966-1970 Labour government executed a desperate volte-face and applied for EEC membership. Peart was one of four Cabinet ministers who stubbornly resisted. He adhered to the view that the Williams balance between producer and consumer, with access to cheap world food, was preferable to the producers' charter that the French insisted on in the CAP.

The change in his attitude began in April 1974, when James Callaghan, he opened Labour's negotiation of the terms of United Kingdom membership. He found that Commonwealth beef and sugar producers wanted to exploit rising world prices to the full and that their governments offered only grudging concessions to help Britain obtain supplies at cut rates.

The EEC, on the other

hand, offered immediate practical help. He decided that political and commercial togetherness formed part of the same pattern.

Thomas Frederick Peart was born on April 30, 1914. He was educated at Crook Council School, Wolsingham Grammar School, the Henry Smith Secondary School, Hartlepool, and Bede College, Durham University, where he took his B.Sc., and was President of the Union. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and became a schoolmaster and a lecturer on economics.

Peart, who had joined the Labour Party in 1930, served from 1937 to 1940 on Easington Rural District Council. He was prospective parliamentary candidate for Scarborough and Whitby in 1938-39 and for Sunderland from 1939 to 1945.

His association with Tom Williams, whose FPS he remained for six years, was to influence his entire political career. Agriculture was his principal concern, in and out of office, apart from intervals which mainly had to do with membership of the Council of Europe, and eventually it was the European Committee for Agriculture of which he was chairman.

He had been vice-president of the National Association of Labour Teachers and was keenly interested in education. For a time he was Opposition spokesman on education and science, but in 1961 he was transferred to the post of shadow Minister of Agriculture and when Labour came to power in 1964 he emerged from the shadow into the reality of this office.

Peart, a jovial man with a liking for open-air recreation and a taste for racing, got on well with farmers and achieved a considerable understanding of them and of the problems of the industry. In 1968 he successfully weathered what is perhaps the most



severe storm an agricultural minister can encounter: a serious epidemic of foot and mouth disease.

Harold Wilson was convinced that he had the qualities needed by a Leader of the House of Commons and in 1968 gave him that task, first as Lord Privy Seal and later as Lord President of the Council. But Peart, though competent, was never adroit and failed to develop the popularity and good will he enjoyed on both sides of the House into political authority.

After the 1970 general election he was in turn Opposition spokesman on House of Commons matters, agriculture and defence. His acceptance in 1971 of a directorship with the Faststock Marketing Corporation probably damaged his reputation in the eyes of Labour MPs, notoriously suspicious of colleagues who agree to such appointments. This may have been among the factors accounting for his surprise defeat in the elections for the shadow Cabinet in 1973.

With Labour's return to power in 1974 he was again made Minister of Agriculture and remained in that post until, in September, 1976, he was given a life peerage and succeeded Lord Shepherd as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. Following the victory of the Conservatives in the general election of 1979 he became leader of the Opposition peers, continuing until 1982, when Lord Cledwyn was elected to succeed him.

In the same year he assumed the chairmanship of the Retail Consortium and the presidency of the British Karate Board. The latter appointment reflected his life-long enthusiasm for sport. In his younger days he had been a keen athlete and had represented Durham University at football and boxing. His fitness served him well, when, in 1984 he was attacked by two armed robbers who had broken into his home. He put up a spirited fight before being hit over the head with a pistol, as he barred their way.

During his membership of the Council of Europe Peart was vice-chairman of the Scientific and Cultural Committee. He was Privy Council member on the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and from 1976 to 1980, chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

His wife, whom he married in 1945, and their only son survive him.

## PROFESSOR A. M. HONEYMAN

Professor Alexander Mackie Honeyman, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of St Andrews from 1936 until 1967, died on August 25. He was 80.

Honeyman was born on November 25, 1907 at Cupar, Fife within a few miles of St Andrews, where his entire career, from his undergraduate days to retirement, was spent. His father owned a flourishing saddler's business at Cupar.

He gained first class honours in classics and Hebrew and subsequently won a Commonwealth fellowship to the University of Chicago where he obtained his PhD in 1934.







 **Capestrano Design**

**29** **Books:** *The Life of Richard Burton*, an authorized biography by Melvyn Bragg, Evers: British Sky Show, NEC, Birmingham (to Oct 2) (0895 72277). **Rock:** The Hollies begin a UK tour at Fort Regent, Jersey. **Sport:** Golf: English Open, Royal Birkdale (to Oct 2). **Theatre:** The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *The Taming of the Shrew*, Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

 **Global**

**30** **Concerts:** Paul Roberts, piano, Wigmore Hall, London.  
**Events:** BBC Radio Show, Ears Court, London (to Oct 9) (0634 660852).

 **Festivals Sales**

**BIRTHDAYS**

1 Cecil Parkinson, 57  
2 Russ Conway, 63;  
Jimmy Connors, 36  
4 Tom Watson, 39  
5 Raquel Welch, 48;  
Lord Delfont, 79  
6 Bernie Winters, 56  
7 Sir Anthony Quayle, 75  
8 Anne Diamond, 54; Sir  
Harry Secombe, 67

100

1 Sir Patrick Mayhew, 59  
2 Linda Gray, 47 **Sophia Loren will be**  
3 Roald Dahl, 72  
4 Sir Peter Scott, 79; Angus Ogilvy, 80  
5 Prince Harry, 4; Jessye Norman, 43  
6 Stirling Moss, 59; Desmond Lynam, 48  
7 Greta Garbo, 83; Russ Abbot, 41  
8 Jeremy Irons, 40; Sir William Golding, 77  
9 Sophia Loren, 54; Sir David Nicholson, 66  
10 Jimmy Young, 65; Larry Hagman, 57  
11 Captain Mark Phillips, 40  
12 Ray Charles, 68; Bruce Springsteen, 39;

**Dance: Sny**

**ANNIVERSARIES**

1 Neighbourhood Watch schemes started in London 1963

3 The European Commission on Human Rights

**Answer: C**

- 3 Sunday Sport newspaper was launched 1986
- 4 Maiden flight of the largest rigid airship, the German Zeppelin II, 1938
- 5 The two-tier postal system was introduced in Britain 1968
- 6 Murder of newspaper delivery boy Carl Bridgewater in Staffordshire 1978
- 7 TV Times was first published 1968; formation of NASA in the United States 1958
- 8 Charles Prince was appointed US ambassador to the UK 1996

**Events: Avant-Premi**

- from the murderer of prostitute Mary Anne Nichols signed "Jack The Ripper" 1888
- Abolition of theatre censorship 1906; birth of T. S. Eliot 1888
- Launch of the world's largest liner, the Queen Elizabeth, 1938
- Death of Pope John Paul I 1978; the first British motor-racing grand prix was held at Silverstone 1948
- The Rolling Stones began their first British concert tour 1963
- Signing of the Munich Agreement, with Chamberlain's declaration "Peace in our time" 1938

## CHESS

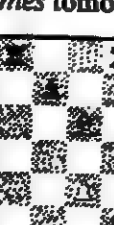
# Chess

## Winning move

The first of a series of daily chess competitions by Raymond Keene.

The following position is taken from the game between Srinivas (White) and Ravikumar (Black), played at Delhi in 1984. Black plays and wins.

The winning move will be given in *The Times* tomorrow.



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PH 836 76:1 or 2  
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LYRIC HARMONIZATION OF 741  
2311 Every 7:45pm M-Fri Wed

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Sat 7.30. Mon Thurs 1.30 Sat

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knight in**

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**THE ROYAL BALLET**  
Wed Thurs Fri Sat 7.50  
La. 10.00  
Vendredi 10.00 / 10.00 1.50

**to a night  
out.**

**THEIR NAMES**

مكزامن الاسم

**From a knight in**

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 01-240-**  
1011 - today 556  
1002 P.O. - Tuesday 51 - 526  
46 Avenue - seats available on the day  
**THE ROYAL BALLET**  
Wed. Thurs Fri. Sat. 7:30  
La Bohème - 526  
Le Nozze di Figaro - 51

**to a knight out.**

THE TIMES  
هكزامن الأم



severe storm an agricultural minister can encounter a mouth disease.

Harold Wilson was the first to be needed by a leader of the House of Commons and in 1968 gave him that task. In 1970 Lord Privy Seal and later Lord President of the Council, he was never a leader of the House of Commons.

After the 1970 general election he was in 1970 the spokesman on House of Commons matters, agriculture, and in 1971 a director of the Labour Party. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1970 to 1974.

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# TELEVISION AND RADIO

BBC1 ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **Cosfax All**. 6.35 **Edgar Kennedy in Indian Signs** (b/w). 6.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Kirsty Wark and Sally Jones. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27.
- 8.30 **The Flintstones**. Stone age cartoon fun with Fred and Wilma (r). 8.50 **Regional News** and weather.
- 9.00 **News** and weather.
- 9.05 **But First This!** Introduced by Andy Crane and the gang starts with **The Pink Panther Show**. Cartoons (r). 9.20 **Why Don't You ...** (r). Entertaining ideas for children at a loose end. 9.50 **Laurel and Hardy** (r).
- 10.00 **News** and weather, followed by **The Littlest Hobo** (r). 10.30 **Play School** with Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris (r).
- 10.50 **Cricket: Test Match**. Tony Lewis introduces coverage of the morning's play at Lord's between England and Sri Lanka.
- 1.00 **News** with Moira Stuart.
- 1.05 **Neighbours**. Harry's new girlfriend is sensational; Charles is curious; and Warren is arguing with Scott.
- 1.30 **Bank Holiday Grandstand**. Introduced by Steve Rider. The line up is (subject to alteration): 1.35 and 2.05 **Basketball**: Tournament of Champions from Livingston. 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 **Racing**: from Ripon; 2.35, 3.05 and 4.00 **Cricket**: England v Sri Lanka at Lord's; 4.40 **Motor Racing**: British Touring Car Championship from Brands Hatch (Round 10 of 14). Murray Walker provides the commentary.
- 5.05 **News** and weather. 5.15 **See Regional Variations**.
- 5.20 **Neighbours** (r).
- 5.45 **Daylight Robbery!** (see Choice).

- 6.15 **Hi-de-Hi!** Madness and muscle from Mapins as the Yellowbells take on the Royal Marine Commando gymnastic team (Cosfax) (r).
- 7.00 **Wogan**. Wogan takes the show on the road and visits Blackpool where his holiday guests are Les Dawson, Val Doonican and the Holy Pops.
- 7.40 **Ever Decreasing Circles**. Last in the sitcom series starring Richard Briers, Penelope Wilton. Martin's nose is put out of joint when his position at Mole Valley Vets comes under threat so he decides to do ...
- 8.10 **Film: Flash Gordon** (1980). Cosmic adventure with the comic strip hero (Sean Connery). The only way Flash can save earth is by destroying the planet Mongo, home of evil Ming the Merciless and cruel Princess Aura. With Melody Anderson, Ornella Muti and Max Von Sydow. With a soundtrack by Queen. Directed by Michael Hutchison (Cosfax).
- 10.00 **News** with Moira Stuart.
- 10.15 **Miami Vice**. When the style-conscious detectives investigate the murder of Tubbs' girlfriend, it leads to a stay in the notorious Culver Penitentiary. Starring Don Johnson and Philip Michael Thomas (Cosfax).
- 10.55 **Edinburgh Military Tattoo** 1988. Highlights of the spectacle from the floodlit Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle. As well as the colourful bands of regiments from around the world, there is a junior motorcycle display from the Docklands Honda Imps, and the Hungarian People's Army Ensemble, a group including dancers in historic national dress and musicians playing ancient instruments.
- 12.15 **Cricket: Test Match**. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the fourth day's play at Lord's.
- 12.45 **Weather**. Close.

## Not such a plain Jane

### TELEVISION CHOICE



The intriguing tricks and stratagems of the squirrel's life style, vividly captured in *Daylight Robbery* (BBC1, 5.45pm)

There are no fewer than eight photographic credits at the end of *Daylight Robbery* (BBC1, 5.45pm) and each one is richly deserved. Once again, a natural history programme has us marvelling at camera-work which can provide insights into animal behaviour that the naked eye would never begin to get. The subject of the film is the grey squirrel. Detested in the countryside because it does millions of pounds of damage nibbling bark off trees, it has a constant fascination for urban dwellers. In intimate close-up the film covers the life cycle of the squirrel, from the mating habits to the nest building and the bringing up of the young, but concentrates on its quest for food and its extraordinary ingenuity in stealing nuts and other goodies put out for garden birds. With a formidable combination of tenacity and agility, the squirrel manages to get its teeth into the bird food, however elaborate the obstacles placed in its way. The washing line is no deterrent, since the squirrel is an expert tight-rope walker. It is no good greasing the pole that holds the line, for the animal will rub the grease off on its fur. Put the food in a wooden box and the squirrel's teeth will chew through it. Fit a baffle to stop the animal getting up to the meal, and it will outflank you by climbing a tree and leaping across. The only answer seems to be an American bird feeder, made of tooth-resistant metal, which snaps shut at the first hint of assault. It is not available in Britain. Final proof of the squirrel's persistence and ability to solve a problem is afforded by an assault course devised specially for the programme. It looks fiendishly clever and complicated and

for two weeks and two days the squirrel is baffled. But once having cracked the system, the animal speeds to its meal in 25 seconds flat. Britain's only period of military conscription in peace time was instituted by the Labour Government at the height of the Cold War in 1948 and lasted until 1963, when a nuclear defence policy lessened the need for conventional forces. *Kilroy Was Here* (C4, 11.00pm) recreates the

flavour of National Service through the experiences of some of the two million young men who took part. The programme does not try to impose its judgement but leaves it to the men themselves to talk about the bullying and home-sickness, the excitement and the tedium and the often unlikely friendships forged across the barriers of culture and class.

Peter Waymark.

### BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University**. Ends 7.25am.
- 8.00 **Open University**. 8.15 **200 Planes** (r). 1.25 **200 Planes** (r). 1.35 **Cosfax**. 2.25 **Film: West Side Story** (1961). Leonard Bernstein's and Stephen Sondheim's award-winning musical version of the *Romeo and Juliet* love story updated and set in New York. With Natalie Wood and Richard Beymer as the ill-starred lovers who get caught in the middle of gang warfare. Directed by Robert Wise and Jerome Robbins. (Cosfax).
- 4.50 **Mass 88 Preview**. (see 9.10).
- 5.05 **Cricket: Test Match**. Further coverage from Lord's.
- 5.15 **Film: The Escape Artist** (1962). A teenager learns the art of escapology to solve the mystery of his father's death and unearths political corruption and intrigue as well. With Griffin O'Neal. Directed by Caleb Deschanel.
- 7.45 **Shogun at the Apollo**. Vintage performances filmed at the famous Harlem theatre.

### CHANNEL 4

- 12.00 **Just 4 Fun**. Three programmes for very young children (r).
- 12.30 **The Tale of the Wonderful Potato**. Danish animation paying tribute to the tuber, from its origins in the Andes to its current state of instant availability in the kitchen.
- 1.00 **Sesame Street**. American preschool series. With guest Andrea Martin.
- 2.00 **Black Island**. Further adventures with Hergé's cartoon character, Tintin.
- 2.30 **Channel 4 Racing**. From Epsom. British television introduces coverage of the 3.00, 3.35 and 4.10 races. Commentary is provided by Graham Godlee.
- 4.30 **Countdown**. Richard Whiteley with another session of the words and numbers game. Bill Tidy is in dictionary corner.
- 5.00 **Film: Ice Castles** (1978) (b/w). Sentimental drama about a young ice skater with Olympic potential who suddenly goes blind. Starring Lynn Collins. Directed by Donald Wry.
- 7.00 **News Summary** followed by weather.

## Never to be daunted

### RADIO CHOICE



Juliet Stevenson reads for *Woman's Hour* (R4, 2.00pm)

Whether or not the thing that did the trick was my nomination of Juliet Stevenson as best radio actress of the year in *The Times* critics' honours list last Christmas, the fact remains that it is she who reads *Woman's Hour* (Radio 4, 2.00pm). She is the woman who will read Elizabeth Bradbury's 19-part serialisation of *Jane Eyre* which begins in *Woman's Hour* tomorrow, and having listened to her reading episode one, all I can say is that by closing my eyes tight and thinking of Haworth, I could practically see Charlotte nodding her head in approval. Miss Stevenson makes a token contribution to this afternoon's *Woman's Hour* discussion about *Jane Eyre* in which eminent writers like P.D. James, Fay Weldon and Margaret Drabble offer some

wonder whether I have been reading an expurgated version of *Jane Eyre* all these years. The feature concludes with an assertion by its presenter, Margaret Horsfield, that she would cause dominant men to sneer and militant feminists to cheer. Jane's final assertion of equality with Rochester, she says, strikes a blow "for freedom - for all of us!"

Are You Now or Have You Ever Been ...? (Radio 4, 8.15pm) is a terrific reconstruction of the US Un-American Activities Committee witch-hunts against film industry Reds in and under the bed during the 1950s. Brecht called the hearings "the horror at the heart of farce". There was plenty of both. At one stage, the odious chairman has the affrontery to quote the example of Christ in granting repentance to sinners. As another, an actor quotes the Spanish Inquisition: "You may not be burnt, but you can't help coming away a little singed."

Peter Davalle



Sean Connery back in *Never Say Never Again*. His opposite number is the equally stylish Kim Basinger (ITV, 8.00pm)

### VARIATIONS

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## THE ARTS

David Sinclair meets Michelle Shocked, British-based American political singer

## The ideal woman

The dramatic picture on the cover of Michelle Shocked's new album, *Short Sharp Shocked*, which shows the singer being half-strangled by a uniformed American policeman, is no fake. The photograph first appeared in the *San Francisco Examiner* of July 16, 1984, years before Shocked became a popular recording artist. It was taken at the scene of a demonstration, outside a company allegedly engaged in the production of the warfare chemical Agent Orange, and located in the vicinity of the San Francisco Democratic Party convention of that year.

It is an image of protest which says a lot about the girl who, at the age of 16, fled from the strict religious routine of life with her orthodox Mormon family in Gilmer, East Texas, and gravitated to what she calls the "generic underground resistance" movement of the American counter-culture.

"I've never known anyone as idealistic as me," she says, a skinny figure with a severe skateboard-punk haircut, sitting among piles of boxes in a grimy backroom at the offices of Cooking Vinyl, her independent record company.

Four years since that picture was taken, with another US Presidential election imminent, her latest assault on public consciousness is a record of supple and varied sophistication which deserves

to reap the benefits of the post-Tracy Chapman environment.

Of Chapman's phenomenal success, Shocked says: "I feel like I set it up for her. I don't feel threatened by her in the way that I felt threatened by comparisons to Suzanne Vega, which I resent. I'm more resentful that her [Chapman's] manager is Bob Dylan's old manager, because I don't like Bob Dylan."

"His music did not ever speak to me. He just does not have any relevance to life. But he was the only model that we were given to use; that is except for Patti Smith, perhaps."

In fact Michelle Shocked has tended to make up her own rules as she has gone along. Her first album, *The Texas Campfire Tapes*, was recorded by Pete Lawrence, now boss of Cooking Vinyl, on a portable cassette recorder sitting by a campfire at the Kerrville folk and country festival in Texas in June 1986.

It was a rare moment of magic, and the resulting album, which eventually sold 20,000 copies and went to the top of the UK independent chart, captured with almost eerie prescience the quality of her clear, resolute voice accompanied only by acoustic guitar, chirping crickets and the sounds of trucks passing in the night. "I had no idea he was going to make a record. I just thought it would be nice to leave one or two

tapes behind for when I'm gone."

Until then her itinerant lifestyle had taken her from the hardcore San Francisco punk scene to the bohemian cafe society of New York and the squats of Amsterdam, an update on the kind of rootless nomadic existence romanticized by the beat writers of the Fifties, but with a twist: "There's no place for a woman in a Jack Kerouac scenario. I was never prepared for this kind of life, but I now know what it's like to be assumed to be a prostitute because you're a woman and you're poor."

"I've lived in a squat with a violent, alcoholic marine from Dover... I've been raped in Italy. For Jack Kerouac to make it romantic to be out there hitchhiking, well, the story doesn't write itself the same way for a woman. But I consider travel to be the greatest freedom in the world, and I'll be damned if I'll let being a woman stop me from travelling."

She is still close to her father, who was divorced from her mother before the latter converted to the Mormon faith and married Michelle's step-father. But she has been completely cut off ("cast into the outer darkness") from the rest of her family.

She is the oldest of four sisters and seven brothers. Only one other brother backed the family faith, and he became "a glue-sniffing, acid-casualty drifter in

Florida somewhere, labouring for a minimum wage."

"It's terrifying. I'm strung out, but at least I got into politics. My fear is that he's going to show up backstage somewhere. I'm a bit of an acid casualty myself, I'll admit that. But I had to stop because I kept on being picked up on the streets and taken to mental institutions and given Thorazine."

Perhaps unsurprisingly, Michelle Shocked looks older than her 25 years, but her rather gaunt features do not eclipse the twinkle in her eyes nor the touch of open, nervous laughter in her voice.

She has settled, for the time being, in England where she finds the political culture allows her to express her radical instincts without feeling like a freak on the margins. She has bought a houseboat, just moved from moorings at Tottenham Hale to Thames Ditton.

"I still consider all this as a sort of food to make my life story interesting. 'Oh yes, I was a famous pop star for a few years'. But my real aim is to end up sitting on a boat somewhere having chow with an Indian, who for some reason or other speaks English, and to just be drifting and talking..."

Michelle Shocked's album, *Short Sharp Shocked*, is released on Cooking Vinyl tomorrow. Her tour of England starts at the Bittern, Bristol on September 22.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS

## Distance and irony

Falstaff  
Albert Hall

Year after year, Glyndebourne Festival Opera visit the Proms and lay themselves open to revealing to a capacity audience exactly the stuff of which one of their new productions is made. There are no pretty sets to help; there is no scented garden to soften the audience's senses, and considerably less champagne on hand. Musicianship and stagecraft are bare, clad only in the light costume of a semi-staged performance; yet time and again the Proms version is hailed with fewer reservations and more heartfelt applause than the great original.

This year was no exception. David Edwards, staging Verdi's *Falstaff* for the tiny, tilted stage of the Albert Hall, wrought considerable transformation on Sir Peter Hall's original conception, reviewed here by Paul Griffiths in June. Gone was Ford's neat garden, Herne's magical midnight oak. The cast dressed in near-mutil, with Falstaff (Claudio Desderi) in silk dressing gown, or a woeing in cerise silk scarf and cane; Pistol (Federico Davia) in leather jacket and jeans; Mistress Quickly (Felicity Palmer) quietly doing her knitting at the back, and sallying forth with a huge black handbag and plastic carrier.

Distance and irony were all. There were already seeds of it in Desderi's own portrayal of Falstaff: cynical, bitter, still stung, it seemed, by Hal's rejection. This performance, stripped of all period trimming, down to the essentials of human idiosyncrasy, encouraged him to go pretty nearly over the top; in his act two repartee with Quickly (her every subsequent "reverence" heavily cued in for laughs), and in his near send-up of his counting of the midnight clock.

But, by the time he was being taunted by a teeming stageful of bodies, as he crouched downstage as a tight black triangle under a vast black umbrella, little harm at all had been done to the music. As if to prove that Verdi's most consistently inventive stage-manager is his own score, Bernard Haitink drew a pageant of tumbling, volatile human emotion from its pages. Still more alert now to their humour and *jolie de vivre* as well as to their mystery, the London Philharmonic prepared painstakingly and exuberantly for Verdi's great fugue of life. The audience responded, enthusiastically and second by second: what need of surtitles with musical language as accessible as this?

The cast, too, were in holiday mood, smoothly run in after their summer season, and free of its tensions. Eva Lind's Nannetta and Gianluca Sorrentino's Fenton, their intimacy cruelly exposed, did sound a little fatigued by it all. But Anne Howell's Meg was as spirited as ever, and with Nancy Gustafson (Glyndebourne's Katya this year) taking over the role of Alice, we were treated to a memorable performance of witty sense and golden-voiced sensibility.

Hilary Finch

BBC PO/Downes  
Albert Hall

It has been suggested that Tippett's Piano Concerto is a fascinating failure. Despite moments of visionary beauty, there is a curious unfocused feeling about certain passages, not simply because of the near-unmanageable density of some of the textures.

A new kind of musical thinking, more elliptical and fragmented, is beginning to supplant the richly lyrical manner of *The Midsummer Marriage*, and the two styles rub shoulders uncomfortably. Certainly, it has rarely seemed to work in concert, but with David Wilde as soloist, and Edward Downes to draw out the leading voices in the orchestral writing, it fared remarkably well.

Wilde and Downes approach the work in a truly co-operative spirit: time after time the orchestral phrasing followed or echoed the piano faithfully and the balance of woodwind against intricate piano accompaniment in the slow movement was as fine as I have ever heard without the help of a microphone.

In the slow movement's closing strings-piano dialogue, the playing from both Wilde and orchestra was quite lovely; but, despite moments like this, the whole remained elusive. Visions of impossible beauty clothed Mahler's Fourth Symphony; heaven viewed through the eyes of a child. But Mahler marks his soprano line "absolutely without parody", which certain singers would do well to remember. Felicity Lott did. She sang elegantly, sensitively, movingly, but quite without the arch quality that so frequently creeps into performance of this movement.

Once again, a splendid orchestra-soloist balance; indeed, throughout the symphony the players of the BBC Philharmonic were all attention, both to Downes and to each other; the result: a performance of chamber-music-like intimacy and inner rapport.

Stephen Johnson



Eyes still twinkling: Michelle Shocked has not been embittered by life

## Don't eat it all

## RADIO

There is a wry story about a colony of mites who took up residence in a cheese, where they multiplied and lived the life of Riley until one day, as a result of their depredations, the cheese collapsed in a heap of dust. The mites where deeply shocked, not to say outraged, and began to look for scapegoats. No doubt they found them to their satisfaction, although the story does not say.

It takes only a little imagination to substitute this planet for that cheese and every day you see things that make good the parallel (try a visit to a busy supermarket). This also makes you wonder if, among the colonists, there were at least some who tried to draw their fellows' attention to the consequences of their improvidence. Very probably there were.

In *Prophecy Returned* (Radio 4, Thursdays, repeating Saturdays; producer Sheila Dillon) Derek Cooper has been talking to three such colonists of earth, all of whom saw at the very beginning of the agro-chemical explosion what appeared to be the answer to dreams of plenty could blow up in our faces. Patience Gray, once editor of the *Observer's* woman's page, realized that it is possible and nutritious to eat in a much less exploitative way than we do—possible at least if you live, as she does, in Apulia.

The American, Frances Moore Lappé, questioned the claims of agro-technology when others were vaunting them and has not had to eat her words. Lady Eve Balfour, splendidly patrician, refused the life expected of her as the daughter

of an earl, became a farmer and founded The Soil Association. Does anybody listen to them? Oh yes, but what nobody could have foreseen is the present unholy alliance of supermarket and consumer. These two have persuaded each other that the only acceptable produce is of uniform size, perfect appearance and bears little trace of actually having been grown anywhere.

As the last edition of ITV's *Power in the Land* made all too clear, this works against all but the big and powerful farmers and helps to lock agro-business into the continuing massive use of pesticides and fertilizers. Where this may be taking us, we have a very good idea, but how to stop? Our cheese may yet crumble and collapse.

"Kicking the bucket, is one of those jolly phrases which sets death at a convenient distance, but I may use it less blithely after hearing *The Game* (Radio 4, Saturday; producer, Martin Kurzik). In this sobering little programme from BBC Wales, Leonard Wiesenki described how, in Buchenwald concentration camp, he was compelled to place a tight noose round the neck of a companion and then to kick away the upturned bucket on which he was standing.

This and other incidents described without emotion brought vividly to life the casual savagery of the SS and the Gestapo. But the main interest was in a sort of precursor of the Rubik Cube—the game of the title—which Wiesenki devised as a means of diverting his mind from what was going on around him and keeping him sane.

David Wade

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 30

## GLOSSOLALLA

(b) The exhibitionist practice or faculty of speaking with tongues, also Anglicized to glossolalia, from the Greek *glossa* a tongue + *lalia* speaking; "In Corinth the terrible abuses of glossolalia had led to outbreaks which entirely ruined the order of worship."

## THEROID

(c) Beastly wild savage; like or having the form of a brute of bestial nature or character; from the Greek *theros* beast-like; "There is a class of idiots which may justly be designated theroid."

so like brutes are the members of it." ROSMARINE (c) The walnut, once thought by old wives of both sexes to climb rocks by its teeth to feed on dew, from the Italian and Spanish *rosmarin*, perhaps influenced in its ending by *rosmarin*; *The Faerie Queene*: "The horrible Rosmarines, And greasy Rosmarines with visages deformed." COMMISSURE (a) A seam, interspace, or joint, from the Latin *commisura*, commissure to put together; "By day the shepherd would have raised his pipe in vain, towards the long clear-cut commissure of earth and sky."

Recast revised revivals are the first fruits of the English National Opera's new autumn season

## Massive scale

## OPERA

Tosca  
Coliseum

Jonathan Miller's production of *Tosca*, translated to fascist Italy just as effectively as his now celebrated *Rigoletto* took on the mantle of prohibitionist America, returns to the English National Opera repertoire dusted down by Karen Stone, the producer responsible for its revival, and spruced up with a fine new cast. It is very welcome and very, very thrilling, the more so for the ardent—and accurate—orchestral playing under Paul Daniel.

The matter that will most bother potential audiences is whether Miller's allying of *Tosca* to Second World War rather than Napoleonic politics distorts the nature of the work. Since such things are all of a piece, the fact is that it does not.

Stefanos Lazaridis's sets, with their 1930s futurist-style skewed angles made all the more dramatic through sheer size and apparent weight, still make a pretty impressive impact. The giant wall of a renaissance church, seemingly joined to nothing and about to topple over, the oppressively angled platform (it must be difficult for the singers to remain upright), at once confusing our sense of the horizontal and suspending sanity, and the gloom of the background (Nick Chalkin's lighting, revived by Paul Taylor, manages to be exemplary in both atmosphere

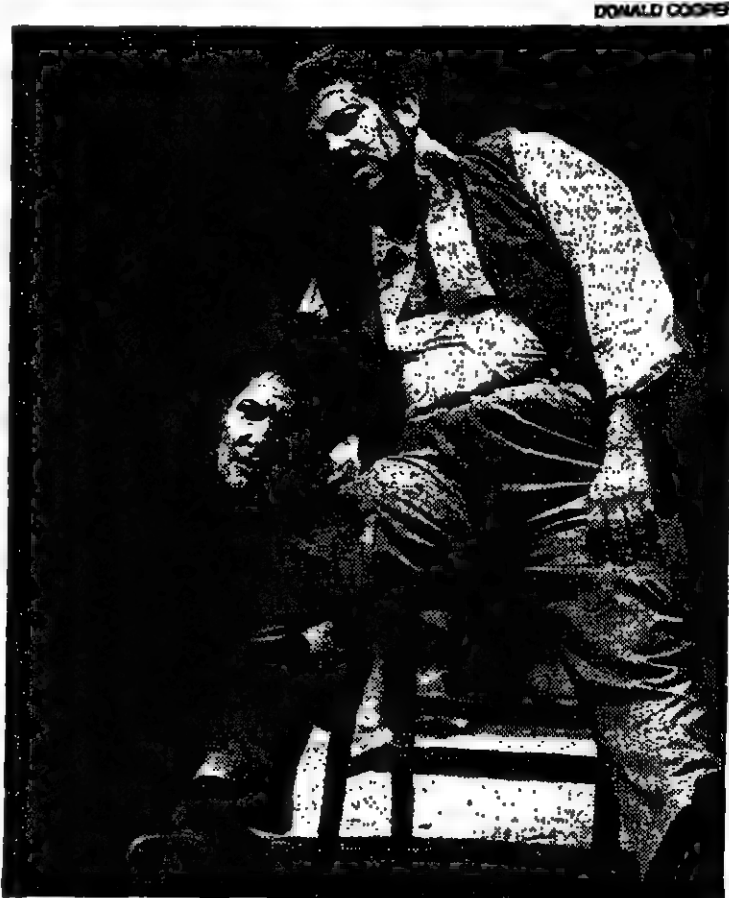
and clarity) combines to make this nightmare world reality.

Such *verismo* is emphasized by touches in the production like that when the firing squad, in aiming their weapons at Cavaradosi, also happen to point them directly at the audience. You can hardly be more involved in theatrical alchemy than that.

But, just as the physical scale of the production is massive, so too is the scale of much of the singing. To the title role for the first time in a fully professional context comes, magnificently, Janice Cairns, an accomplished actress, who clearly models her large voice on Callas's, and in so doing also reminds one of Barstow, though with more purity and power.

Her expressive range is immense, and she uses it here to give a portrayal of *Tosca* as victim, essentially a good woman despite her tendency towards jealousy and the instant, rather than the considered, solution. The intense beauty of her "Vissi d'arte" in Act Two was fully deserving of this Saturday night audience's applause, however disruptive.

She is supported well, Malcolm Donnelly, as Scarpia, suffers fractionally from some inaudible diction, but he is true enough to the spirit of the malicious power-monger of the character he sings. Edmund Barham's Cavaradosi is



Two victims: Janice Cairns (Tosca), Edmund Barham (Cavaradosi)

lary in the opera-comic version, where music often steals in delicately under dialogue (is a debateable). One's misgivings were compounded here because the conductor Jan Pascal Tortelier, making his ENO debut, took most of three acts to obtain the necessary bite and clarity of detail from the orchestra. Only in Act Four did something raw and urgent emerge from the pit.

Jean Rigby's Carmen still seems a little soft-centred, both in voice and personality, though there was a velvety allure in her habanera, and some stunning, confident low-register work near the death. As Jose, Jacques Trassler showed his potential after some nervous rushing early on: a powerful baritone-like approach, too forceful in the Flower-Song, perhaps, but increasingly commanding in the exchanges leading (in this production) to the phallic thrust of the dagger.

Sergei Leiferkes's impressive Escamillo, though required to preen like the star of some after-shave commercial, sang with dark, tightly-focused authority, and executed wholesale massacre on Anthony Burgess's English translation with every new vowel: an admirable performance. More tenderness in the voice would enhance Susan Bullock's strongly sung Micaela; other promising newcomers included Eirian Davies and Valerie Reid, gamely tottering around on mega-stiletto heels as Frasquita and Mercedes.

Stephen Pettitt

Richard Morrison

## Neutral or amoral?

## TELEVISION

A succession of clear-eyed, clean-cut and oddly cold-blooded men discussed the central moral dilemma of the Red Cross's work with political prisoners, in *Everyman* (BBC1, Sunday). For some there was no problem in reconciling their humanitarian work with the pledge of silence, which gave them access to prisons but obliged them to ignore any evidence of evil which they found there.

These logical and unemotional men obviously despised the few who disagreed with them. One worker returned from El Salvador full of outrage against the torture, murder and brutality which he had witnessed. He put his experiences in a novel and was prosecuted by the Red Cross, as an example to any other employee tempted to indulge his emotions in this way.

Unrepentant, he called the organization's stance "amoral", pointed to the darkest depths of the Swiss soul, and maintained that there could be no such thing as humanitarian neutrality.

The peg for this story was an investigation of the Red Cross's war record, in particular its silence about the atrocities of the Holocaust. This attempt to fathom the Swiss soul 45 years after the event had an unsatisfactory false tone; it suggested, with very little evi-

dence, the old story of diplomatic expediency, political force majeure and the failure of the imagination to register the scale of evil at work.

There was nothing unsatisfying about *Berliners* (BBC2, Saturday), a different exercise in war-time reminiscence, in which the actor Andrew Sachs returned to his childhood home. The half-Jewish Sachs family left Berlin in 1938. Andrew, who was then eight years old, thought that the Jews must be very special people, because they had yellow park benches reserved for their use. Although his best friends at school had been ordered not to talk to him, the full implications of Nazi anti-Semitism passed over his head.

He rediscovered his old home, playground, neighbours, relatives and friends and caught up with the past 50 years. There were family album photographs to illustrate the memories and meetings with new acquaintances, including an actor from East Berlin whose companies enjoyed life-long contracts. The programme was simple, unpretentious and delightful.

Celia Brayfield

## Good-natured fun

## THEATRE

Misericordia e Nobilità  
Royal Lyceum Theatre

passing visits from the nobleman's real father.

What is attractive in these exchanges is their warm good nature. The play was written a century ago, yet the awe-struck ex-cook (Lello Scrao, sagging at the knees with excitement) is never mocked for hoping to clamber up the social scale. Characters get their fancy phrases all wrong (neat simultaneous translation), but again no embarrassment is attached in this production, by the author's great-grandson.

The comic partnership of Mario Scarpatta and Michelangelo Ragni is at its most inventive in the first act, when they are a pair of almost Beckett-like scarecrows. Several characters decline into lay figures after their moment of absurd glory, but this is as much in the style of the time as the kitchen pots and Greek statues painted on the backcloth.

Jeremy Kingston



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# Fortune magazine points to trend away from inherited assets in list of the wildly wealthy

## Rise of the self-made billionaire

From Charles Bremner, New York

The Queen remains the world's richest woman and top of the list of 12 British dollar billionaire families, according to *Fortune* magazine. With big property assets, racehorses, jewellery, art and stamp collections and "vast shareholdings," she is worth \$8.7 billion (£5.1 billion) according to *Fortune*, one of several US magazines which every year tries to rank the world's richest.

She also earns \$30 million a year, free of tax, from overseas investments, it said.

The richest man in the world remains the Sultan of Brunei, with \$25 billion in assets, followed by the Saudi royal family with \$18 billion.

The American Mars sweets-making family comes third, with \$12.5 billion, according

to *Fortune's* calculation. The science of ranking the rich has some distance to go, however. *Fortune's* list differs markedly from the annual table issued by *Forbes* magazine last month. The Mars family, according to *Forbes*, is worth a paltry \$1.15 billion. That magazine calculated that there are 192 billionaire families in the world, not including the inherited wealth of royalty.

*Fortune*, on the other hand, decrees that there are 129, but does not include the three Colombian cocaine families which *Forbes* entered high in its league table.

Both magazines agreed that Britain's second-richest family was that of the Duke of Westminster, but number three, according to *Fortune*, is the Rausing family of London

and Sussex, owners of the Tetra-Pak food packaging company. They were said to have \$3.3 billion of assets, but failed to make the *Forbes* list.

The next Britons, according to *Fortune*, are the Sainsburys, with \$3 billion, the Anglo-Canadian Weston family with a \$3 billion supermarkets fortune, Sir John Moores of Littlewoods with \$2.8 billion, the Vestey family with \$2.8 billion, Sir Robert Maxwell with \$1.4 billion and Sir James Goldsmith with \$1.2 billion.

A newcomer to the US *Fortune* list is Mr Donald Trump, the New York developer, who is reported to be worth \$1.3 billion. *Forbes* dubbed him the most acquisitive on its list. The most unpretentious is Mr Sam Walton, the \$7.4 billion owner of

Wal-Mart Stores. He drives a Ford pick-up and spends \$6 on haircuts.

Most frugal of the super-rich is said to be Mr Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong businessman. Despite being worth some \$2.5 billion, he lives in the same modest house that he bought 20 years ago.

While most on the billionaire league like to play down their net worth or even keep it secret, as in the case of the Mars family, not all exhibit such modesty. Mr Trump, who this year bought the Plaza Hotel in New York, has been telling people that he is worth more than \$3 billion. *Fortune* awarded the title of most flamboyant consort to Mrs Leona Helmsley, the wife of another New York developer.

The self-styled Queen of the Helmsley Palace hotel, Mrs Helmsley, aged 68, and her elderly husband, Harry, are awaiting trial on charges of tax fraud.

*Fortune* had some encouragement for those who have yet to make their first million. "The lesson to be drawn is that the kid next door can still grow up to be the billionaire on the block."

Among the 129 on the list, self-made men and women rival the heirs to family fortunes, it said.

The youngest of the nouveau crowd is the \$1.4 billion Mr William Gates, the 32-year-old co-founder of Microsoft, the computer software firm. Black Monday and the stock market slump last October knocked only 10 fam-

ilies off the *Fortune* list, among them Mr Don Fisher, the founder of the Gap clothes chain.

But even Arabs lamented the market slump. "The ruling al-Sabahs of Kuwait are about \$1 billion poorer this year because of their foreign investments. But they still have \$4 billion," *Fortune* says.

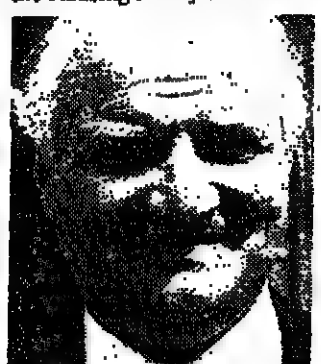
*Fortune* also took the trouble to dispel a widespread delusion - that riches bring unhappiness. It consulted Mr Robin Leach, the British host of a popular television show, *Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous*. "We yearn to hear that they are miserable because they've got it and we don't," Mr Leach said. "But most of the billionaires I've met are having a grand old time."

### RANKING THE RICHEST

Rank	Name	Net Worth (\$ billions)
1	Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah	42, ruler of Brunei, oil and gas
2	King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud	68, ruler of Saudi Arabia, oil
3	Forrest E Mars	84, head of Mars food and chocolate family
4	Queen Elizabeth II	82, property, racehorses, art, shares
5	Mitzi Newhouse	85, head of Advance broadcasting and publishing
6	Sam Moore Walton	70, 39 per cent of Wal-Mart discount chain
7	Albert Reichenbach	59, Canadian paper and publishing
8	Kenneth Collin Irving	89, Canadian paper and publishing
9	Kenneth H Thomson	65, Canadian newspaper and publishing
10	Gerald Groves	36, Duke of Westminster, property
11	YC Wang	71, Formosa Plastics Group
12	Queen Beatrix	62, oil and gas, property
13	Sir Richard Branson	45, oil and investments
14	Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah	62, ruler of Kuwait, oil
15	Jay Arthur Pritzker	66, Hyatt hotels and investments
16	Johanna Quandt	66, 70 per cent of BMW
17	Godfried Bremner	66, Tetra-Pak liquid food packaging
18	Gad Rausing	66, Tetra-Pak liquid food packaging
19	John Warner Kluge	73, Metromedia
20	Walter H Annenberg	80, publishing
21	Edgar M Bronfman Sr	58, 38 per cent of Seagram
22	Henry Lee Hillman	69, property and venture capital
23	Charles Koch	52, oil and gas, property
24	Alan D Senesby	65, 50 per cent of grocery chain
25	A Alfred Taubman	64, 56 per cent of Saks Fifth Avenue
26	Garfield Weston	61, supermarkets and food group
27	Konrad Henkel	72, 70 per cent of Henkel chemicals
28	Cargill Macmillan Jr	60, 70 per cent of Cargill private grain co
29	Konosuke Matsushita	88, head of Japanese electronics
30	Sir John Moores	92, head of Littlewoods Pools
31	Yoshiaki Tsutsumi	54, 48 per cent of Japanese Seibu Railway
32	Friedrich Karl Flick	61, steel and shareholdings
33	Prince Johannes Thurn und Taxis	62, banking, property, metals
34	Ernest Kautz	55, German supermarket and drugstore chain
35	H Ross Perot	50, venture capital, oil and gas
36	Silvio Berlusconi	52, Italian TV and financial services
37	Anne Cox Chambers	68, newspapers and television
38	Li Ka-shing	60, Hong Kong trader
39	Frederik H Fonteyn	55, Dutch consumer group
40	Anton Casper Rudolph Dreier	65, European stores
41	Thomas Schmidheiny	43, Swiss cement and construction companies
42	Warren Edward Buffett	58, broadcasting and publishing
43	August von Fock	58, German insurance, banking and property
44	David Packard	76, 17 per cent of Hewlett-Packard
45	Grete Schickel	72, Quelle, Europe's largest mail order catalogue
46	Rijin Shino	79, Japanese bus and shipping
47	Josephine Ford	65, 40 per cent of Ford Motor
48	Liem Sioe Liong	72, Indonesian businessman
49	Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum	75, ruler of Dubai, oil
50	Sulman Abdul-Aziz al-Rajhi	66, Saudi banking and agriculture
51	Edmund Vestey	56, multinational oil, most retailing
52	Liane Bettencourt	65, 28 per cent of French L'Oréal cosmetics
53	Estée Lauder	60, cosmetics
54	Sumner Redstone	64, drive-in movie theatres and media
55	Edward Bromberg	61, energy and consumer products
56	Ingvar Kamprad	62, 40 per cent of Ikea furniture
57	Richard Mohr	67, 90 per cent of Bertelsmann media
58	Sulman Saleh Olayan	69, Saudi investor
59	Marvin Davis	63, oil and gas
60	William R Hewlett	72, 12 per cent of Hewlett-Packard
61	William R Hearst Jr	90, 40 per cent of Hearst Corp
62	Margaret Hunt Hill	72, Hunt Petroleum
63	Masatoshi Ito	64, Japanese supermarket chain
64	Charles A Sammons	90, cable and insurance
65	Giovanni Agnelli	67, 23 per cent of Fiat
66	YF Chang	61, Taiwanese container shipping group
67	Jack Kent Cooke	75, radio and newspapers
68	Tamesaburo Furukawa	90, films and leisure
69	Kenneth Kayser	69, publishing and property
70	Lawrence	89, land, hotels and banking
71	José Emilio de Moraes	61, Brazilian industrial conglomerate
72	Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahay	72, Abu Dhabi ruler, oil
73	Isao Nakaguchi	65, Japanese supermarkets
74	Osman Ahmed	70, Egyptian builder
75	Laurence S Rockefeller	75, shares, property and venture deals
76	Laurence Alan Tisch	65, 25 per cent of Loews Corp
77	David Aronson	64, cruises
78	Donald Brant	66, 50 per cent of Irvine Co
79	William R Gates III	32, 40 per cent of Microsoft computer
80	Harry B Helmsley	79, real estate and hotels
81	Robert Maxwell	65, publishing
82	Roger Miliken	72, 70 per cent of Miliken
83	Kath Rupert Murdoch	57, 48 per cent of The News-Corp
84	Sir YK Pao	66, banking, shipping, property
85	Leonard Norman Stern	50, pet supplies and food
86	Sir John G. D. Sainsbury	60, 100 per cent of Sainsbury
87	King Hassan II	61, Moroccan ruler, property
88	Alfred Henry Heineken	64, 50 per cent of Heineken brewery
89	David H Murdoch	65, office and commercial property
90	Donald W Reynolds	61, media
91	Donald J Trump	67, property and casinos
92	Leslie Wexner	61, 25 per cent of the retail retail group
93	Madeline Dessaut	67, aviation, property and publishing
94	John T Dorrance Jr	69, 31 per cent of Campbell Soup
95	John T Dorrance Jr	69, 31 per cent of Campbell Soup
96	Kordon Peter Getty	68, 100 per cent of Getty
97	Sir James Goldsmith	53, cash and timber
98	Martin Hill	73, Liechtenstein industrial business group
99	Samuel Jayson Lafitte	70, property, oil and gas
100	Bruce H McCaw	61, Washington, cable and telecommunications
101	Maja Sacher-Schulz	52, Hoffmann-La Roche pharmaceuticals
102	Prince Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz al-Saud	62, Saudi defense minister
103	Harold C Simmons	57, Dallas-based timber, to food group
104	Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisze	67, conglomerate, arts patron
105	August A Busch Jr	61, brewery and mineral water
106	Ray Hunt	45, Texas oil and real estate
107	Alice Sheets Marriott	80, hotels
108	Kerry Packard	61, Australian magazine publishing
109	Kichiro Iwatsuki	58, commercial property and rentals
110	Genevieve Seydoux-Fornier de Clausen	68, French transport group
111	Karl Albrecht	68, European discount stores
112	Philip Frederick Anschutz	48, oil, coal and railroads
113	Luciano Benetton	53, underwear and casual clothes
114	Sobastao Farrar de Camargo	78, Brazilian railways
115	Ernest Gallo	75, California wine
116	Khaled bin Ibrahim Saud	land and investments
117	Taro Iwatani	71, Japanese steel manufacturing
118	Korichiro Iwatsuki	58, Brisbane tyre manufacturer
119	Sir Franz Joseph II	82, 82 per cent of Liechtenstein Bank
120	Ahmed Juffali	56, Saudi private trading company
121	Genshiro Kawamura	56, property in Hawaii and Japan
122	Vehbi Koc	67, Turkish conglomerate
123	Lee Sang Wee	56, Singapore insurance, publishing, commodities
124	Salem Ahmed bin Mahfouz	81, Saudi banker
125	Rudolf August Oetker	72, German food group
126	Sekip Saranci	56, Turkish textile and rubber manufacturer
127	John Richard Simplot	75, Idaho potatoes and food
128	Abdul-Aziz al-Sulaiman	48, Saudi banking and industry
129	Kitaro Watanabe	54, Japanese car importer and property



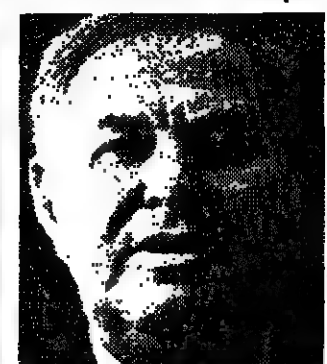
Donald Trump



Sir James Goldsmith



Estée Lauder



Alfred Taubman



Queen Beatrix



Sir John Moores

## US house market 'set for slump'

New York (Reuters) - A New York investment firm is predicting a steep fall in the American housing market as a heavy debt burden on consumers brings the price-rise bandwagon of recent years to a sudden halt.

Comstock Partners, a New York investment strategy group, says housing prices are too high to be sustained by consumers, and this will eventually force substantial price-cutting.

Mr Michael Aronstein, one of the three partners in the firm, says that prices in some regions could fall 50 per cent over the next 10 years. He points to the Texas experience as an example - in Houston, a decline in the oil industry has sent prices down an estimated 25 per cent from their peak in the middle of 1983. One of the

main problems in the market, he said, is that house buyers, and the banks that lend money to them, have dangerously assumed that prices would rise forever.

Individuals have been willing to take on a huge debt to own houses because they see them as investments rather than just places to live.

However, he adds, once the perception that buyers will reap large rewards when they come to sell changes there will be a rush of selling that will send the market plunging.

Mr Aronstein predicted that the North-east, a recent boom area, will be hardest hit. However, Mr John Tuocillo, chief economist at the National Association of Realtors, said house prices would increase slowly and were resilient to inflation.

## Japan and America in trade talks

Tokyo (Reuters) - The US and Japan have begun to explore a free trade pact that would guide their economic relations into the next century. While an agreement, if any, is still years away, both sides say the effort to map out the future could help avoid past pitfalls.

Mr Mike Mansfield, US ambassador to Japan, said: "We ought to get away from this nickel and dime way of conducting trade negotiations on one issue or a group of issues." This, analysts say, has spawned resentment on both sides and has done little to reduce the yawning trade gap in Japan's favour over the countries.

The US International Trade Commission, acting at the behest of the Senate Finance Committee, recently launched a formal investigation into the issue. In Japan, at least four government ministries have begun to look into the question of a free trade pact.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry launched its own investigation after the US Senate Majority leader Mr Robert Byrd raised the issue with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in January. An interim report this summer was positive about the idea of a freetrade pact, officials said.

## Fear of lower standards as aircraft backlog rises

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

A big increase in aircraft sales has led to a four-year backlog of orders and fears that quality control standards could fall in the race to keep pace with demand.

Boeing, the American manufacturer, has received orders for a record 466 aircraft so far this year leading to predictions that it will top the 500 level by the year-end.

The huge rush to buy new aircraft - illustrated by deals like the recent order for 123 Boeing and Airbus for 1992 range of twin jets until 1992 and even the MD11, which is desperately in need of a leading US airline as a customer, has a committed production line until 1991.

In Europe Airbus has taken orders for 136 aircraft this year worth \$5.628 billion (£3.31 billion) with a further 67 orders outstanding and a backlog of 540 orders.

This is the highest ever recorded by the company and guarantees it work for at least four years.

In order to meet the demand Boeing is increasing the production rate of all its jets and expects to produce one new aircraft every working day within the next three months.

quality controllers who have already come under attack for allowing standards to slip and who have been ordered to tighten up.

"We are gaining on the problem, but I am still not satisfied due to the magnitude of the work we have in hand. Our quality control is better than it was a few months ago but we still have a long way to go," Mr Shrontz said.

In Europe, McDonnell Douglas also claims to be "sold out" of its popular MD80 range of twin jets until 1992 and even the MD11, which is desperately in need of a leading US airline as a customer, has a committed production line until 1991.

In Europe Airbus has taken orders for 136 aircraft this year worth \$5.628 billion (£3.31 billion) with a further 67 orders outstanding and a backlog of 540 orders.

Manufacturers predict that they will sell more than \$400 billion worth of aircraft between now and 2005 to meet an expected doubling in the number of people wanting to fly.

Permanent teams of engineers from airlines have moved into the plants producing their aircraft and are trying to keep a constant watch on quality.

The manufacturers themselves are trying meanwhile to ease the problems by limiting the number of aircraft sold to the burgeoning leasing companies who have now about 25 per cent of the aircraft on order. They are trying to cut down on modifications produced individually for airlines by offering a range of options designed to fit the needs of their biggest customers.

In the meantime, however, any small airline or those ordering only a handful of aircraft are being told that they must wait until the middle of the next decade while the current backlog is cleared.

But Mr Frank Shrontz, the president of Boeing, is concerned that the rush to fulfill the orders and the pressures from airlines for delivery, could put renewed pressure on

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Britannia Boeing: charters have made aircraft demand soar

## Distribution holds the key to 1992 cost savings

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Restructuring distribution networks, together with streamlining of administration, will provide an opportunity to make significant cost savings when the single European market is established in 1992.

This is the conclusion reached by P-E Inbucan, one of Britain's top three management consultants, after working with several large companies on projects aimed at realizing strategies to take best advantage of 1992.

Free trade within Europe should prove a great opportunity, according to P-E Inbucan. Cost savings should come

from economies of scale, standardized production, reduced stocks, cross-border deliveries and rationalization of distribution centres.

European Economic Community studies have shown that companies expect the breaking down of trade barriers to bring a 5 per cent increase in sales volume and a 2 per cent cut in unit costs.

Savings are expected to flow from lower distribution costs although not on the scale seen in America, where, after deregulation in 1980, interstate road transport costs fell 10 per cent.

The EEC estimate is for a reduction of about 5 per cent in road transport costs.

Industry managers in Britain are having to look seriously at the location of their factories and distribution centres within the EEC as well as goods transportation generally, says P-E Inbucan.

One of Britain's biggest paint companies found its distribution system was not capable of coping with projected demand even within Britain. It has now hastened a study of European implications.

A multinational company which had just completed an important review of its American operations estimated that

its goods were roughly the same as in the US. But the study showed the operation in Europe was going to be much more complex.

It had subsidiaries in six countries in northern Europe. P-E Inbucan considered 36 possible scenarios to deal with the problems. In the end, activities were rationalized, with the main improvements coming from a change in the product range manufactured at each plant, thus reducing production costs. In addition, there was increased transport frequency carrying larger loads of fewer products and

reduced national and international warehousing with squeezed inventories.

P-E Inbucan claims it left the company better equipped for a barrier-free Europe while targeted savings of \$20 million (£11.7 million) were expected to be achieved without the need for plant closures.

Another multinational has decided to reduce its stocks in Europe by making greater use of a central distribution system through the employment of more rapid stock replenishment and boosted cross-border deliveries. Now it is considering dropping nationally-based warehousing.

Whatever the outcome of the MMC inquiry, it may be time to abandon the anti-Kuwait campaign before it backfires to reconsider what is in Britain's best interests. After all, the prospect of a Gulf ceasefire has transformed Kuwait into probably the most influential power in the Middle East.

Humphrey Harrison  
Director, Energy Research  
Kinnaird & Adams

Most senior member listed for family holdings

## Kuwaiti undertakings should calm fears over its stake in BP

## Why the anti-KIO campaign must end

For years the Government has insisted that the British oil industry is of little strategic significance and that its health and prosperity is best ensured by exposing it to the discipline of a free market. But this year it abandoned this policy and decided a large holding in a single oil company could be contrary to the public interest. The matter was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The company was, of course, BP. But perhaps because the large shareholder was Kuwait, a member of Opec, subsequent public comment has largely focused on insinuations about the Kuwaitis.

It is worth considering how important BP is to Britain. It undoubtedly plays a key role in the energy sector but, in the economy as a whole, its position is modest - both because the greater part of its operations (85 per cent of capital employed) is outside Britain and because the energy sector is a small part of the total economy.

According to the Department of

Energy, 23 per cent of total British oil production and 30 per cent of proven oil reserves are attributable to BP (including Britoil). Of course, in the event of another oil crisis, it is important that so substantial a part of Britain's North Sea assets should be controlled by a British company - but is it? First, two thirds of BP's oil is produced outside Britain and, in a time of crisis, governments where that production is located would certainly divert it for their own needs. Secondly, under the Energy Act 1976, the Government has sweeping powers to do just this, regardless of the nationality of the company concerned.

Thirdly, the Act was passed in response to the singular failure during the 1974 oil price crisis of the big oil companies to put the national interest above other considerations. Multi-national companies would be failing shareholders were they to sacrifice profits for any one country's national well-being.

The point was clearly not lost on the Government when it offered for sale

its outstanding 32 per cent holding in BP last October. When the "biggest ever" share issue was heading for disaster and the KIO saved the day by absorbing as many shares as panicked investors sought to unload, it also restored investor confidence. And there lies the nub of the issue.

The KIO has been portrayed as an ultra-secretive organization with a tendency to disregard the rules of the game. It is true that the KIO shuns publicity, but the rest is incorrect.

The KIO takes a long-term view of investments and does not interfere with management. Companies in which it has substantial stakes (for example, the Royal Bank of Scotland - 14.9 per cent) have publicly confirmed this and regard the KIO as a welcome shareholder.

Far from marking a U-turn in Kuwaiti policy or constituting an attempt to wrong-foot the British, the Kuwaitis' Deed of Covenant on BP makes legally enforceable in British courts the various assurances given to the Government and thus paid to



# Students cash in on banks' advice

The young are wising up to money, says Sarah Thompson

Every new generation of students has been canny about money. Over the past decade, they have become wise to the cunningly laid trails of "gifts" by which the banks hope to lead them to open accounts. Student advisers in bank branches servicing college campuses have all heard stories of students who spend the first day of term opening accounts, taking the cash rewards — they can add up to about £40 — and spending the money in the pub that night, only to return next day to close down all but one of the accounts. In an effort to stop this, banks now require the grant cheque (or parent's termly allowance) to be safe with them before the account is "activated".

Student adviser. I would never have dreamed of asking for an interview with a student adviser when I was at college. But this character is now a firm fixture and many students think nothing of using one as a ready source of basic financial advice. In Oxford, from five to eight students a day queue up to see the Midland's student adviser, Miss Sharon Rowe. Sometimes, she says, they visit her for little more than a chat.

The bank has adapted its approach to this new trend by shifting the emphasis from instant cash offers and gifts to "encouraging responsibility". The new strategy involves promising interest of 3.5 per cent below base rate on credit balances.

The offer will not make anyone rich — but it does mean that when, for example, base rate is at 10 per cent, a student who maintains an average balance of £150 over a three-year period will get £22.45 in interest. But for all the incentives,

Miss Rowe is convinced that when a student is picking a bank account the main factor is the parents' own choice of bank.

She is even doubtful as to the long-term advantages of "bombarding" students with leaflets. "Unless you offer the back-up," she says, "it is useless. It takes many years to build up a relationship with a customer."

Besides, it is very clear to us now that students want more than freebies. They are more financially aware.

"In many cases they already have experience of earning their own money. They certainly want more than a gift of £20 in their first week."

Nor are students as financially reckless as their parents sometimes imagine. While the National Union of Students maintains that growing numbers of students end their courses heavily in debt, the experience of student advisers indicates otherwise.

Miss Rowe's branch looks after 1,500 student accounts. Though they do not keep records, she believes that few suffer serious debt problems for more than short periods and that the average account is usually about £150 in credit.



Teresa Carter takes advice from Sharon Rowe (left), whose job is to help Oxford students who bank with the Midland find their way through the financial maze

## 'They will be high earners'

Paternalism is a constant feature of the banks' attitude to students, and this is often irritating, writes Sarah Thompson. Why, students ask, should responsible adults old enough to vote be forced to pay in a grant cheque or give some other promise of good faith before an account is activated? Why should they have to show an adviser bills before a borrowing limit is set?

Miss Sharon Rowe, the Midland student adviser at Oxford, says: "It would be irresponsible of us to cultivate student custom by offering students whatever they ask for without question. It is true that students are a marvellous investment from our point of view: they are the high earners of tomorrow."

"But throwing money at them, then leaving them to get into serious financial difficulties that could take them years to sort out would be the height of irresponsibility."

"I try not to come on heavy with students, but we do insist on coming to a reasonable solution in partnership with them — on trying to establish a relationship. I think in the end the students appreciate it."

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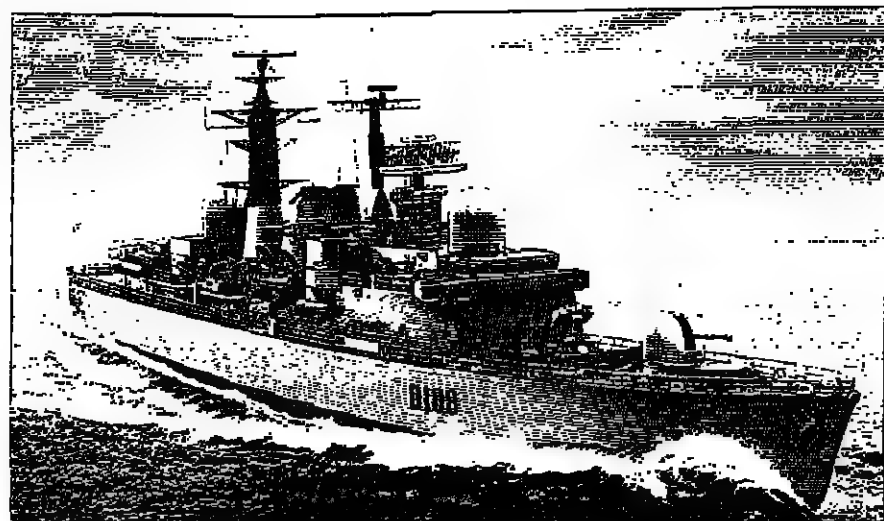
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practicable thereafter, and the salary is £11,682. Applicants, quoting ref. 88/D, should send a curriculum vitae including the names and addresses of two referees to the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN. The University is an Equal Opportunity employer.

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**RESEARCH POSTS**

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**Social and Attitudinal Development**  
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Applicants are invited from a suitably qualified social psychologist to join a thriving team under the direction of Dr. David G. White. This period of projects focuses on the Social Attitudinal Development of Young People, and the success applicant should be flexible enough to be able to contribute to several of the projects. An in-depth social representation together with a good grasp of statistics and, preferably, interest in interviewing methods is required. The person appointed should be autonomous, and capable of leading other researchers and of project management.

The appointment will take effect from 1 November 1988 and for two years at a salary up to £13,780 on the Research Council's academic scale, annual increments of 5%.

Applicants are to forward a curriculum vitae (3 copies including the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to J.A.S.D., Personnel Office, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH, Surrey, GU2 7XH, Surrey, GU2 7XH, Surrey, GU2 7XH) quoting reference 7487 by Friday, 16 September 1988.

**WORCESTER COLLEGE,  
OXFORD**

**Official Tutorial Fellowship in Economics**

The College intends to elect to an Official Tutorial Fellowship in Economics, to be taken up on 1 October 1989. The Fellow's duties will be to teach Economics to undergraduates reading for the Honours Schools of PPE, Modern History, Economics, and Engineering, Economics & Management, and to engage in advanced study or research. The title of University Lecturer (UL) may be conferred on the holder of the seat; the full stipend associated with such a lectureship will be met by the College. In addition, the fellowship has associated with it a research fund, from which grants may be made at the discretion of the Provost. Application forms and further particulars are

obtainable from the College Secretary, Worcester College, Oxford, OX1 2HB.  
Completed forms should reach her by 30 September 1988.



















## RACING: BRUISED HEEL FORCES HERM COLT TO MISS DONCASTER

## Unfuwain out of St Leger

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

Unfuwain, a gallant second to Mito in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot in July, has been suffering from a bruised heel and will not now attempt to give Dick Hern a sixth victory in the St Leger on Saturday week.

"Unfuwain has low heels and they bruise easily," said Angus Gold, Sheikh Hamdan Al-Maktoum's racing manager. "It's nothing serious and he's 95 per cent all right. Hopefully, he'll now be able to run in the Arc."

Minster Son is now West Isley's only possible representative in the classic. But Lady Beaverbrook's Gordon Stakes winner would miss the line-up if the ground were to be soft.

Diminuendo remains a firm favourite to give Henry Cecil his fourth win in the St Leger, but the seven times champion trainer now faces the problem of finding a replacement for the injured Steve Cauthen on Sheikh Mohammed's triple Oaks winner.

The reigning champion

jockey, who was concussed in a fall at Goodwood on Friday, has been detained in St Richard's Hospital, Chichester, for a further night and a decision about his discharge will be taken today.

Facing the prospect of three weeks without his stable jockey at this crucial stage of the campaign, Cecil said: "It shouldn't be too serious and we're still working things out. There is a question mark hanging over who will ride Diminuendo."

Pat Eddery is Cecil's No 1 choice for this coveted mount. But the champion jockey elect may well be required to partner Assatis for Khaled Abdullah and Guy Harwood.

The availability of Walter Swinburn will depend upon the participation of Saturday's March Stakes winner, Zaffaran, who, like Diminuendo, is owned by Sheikh Mohammed.

Michael Roberts is also being considered. He has already been booked for Indian Skimmer in next Sunday's big

race in Dublin, the Phoenix Champion Stakes.

Saturday's March Stakes at Goodwood saw game performances by two fast improving three-year-olds, with Zaffaran holding Mazzacano by three-quarters of a length.

Both the first and second may go to Doncaster. "I'd like to run him in the Leger, particularly if the going is fast," said Michael Stoute. Harwood said that Mazzacano will probably be joined in the line-up by Assatis.

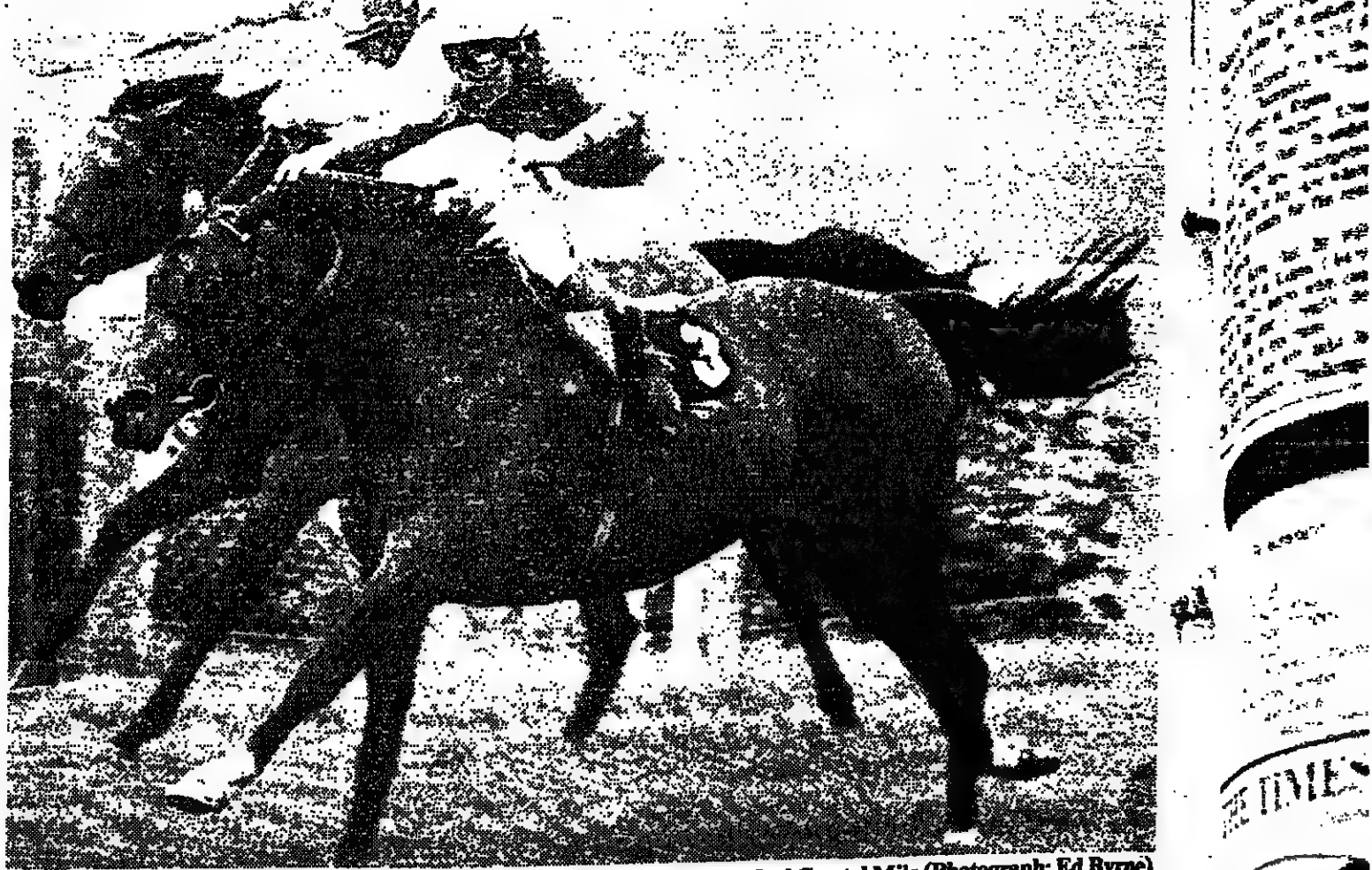
Stoute had no further news about the future of his partnership with Swinburn. Despite all Swinburn's efforts on Doyoun in the Waterford Crystal Mile, the 2,000 Guineas winner could finish only third behind the enterprising ridden Prince Rupert.

The 16-1 victory of the Barry Hills-trained four-year-old constituted one of the major turn-ups of the season. And Prince Rupert's running here was a turnaround of over seven lengths with his performance behind Warming in the Sussex Stakes.

The fitting of blinkers for the first time certainly put fire into Prince Rupert's belly, as after making the running, the four-year-old quickened twice, first to repel the challenge of the three-year-olds, Doyoun and Magic of Life, and then to ward off the late attack of Then Again.

"Prince Rupert has always been a good horse, but he hasn't been quite right and has been playing about a bit," said Hills. "We galloped him over four furlongs in blinkers. I chased him up on my back and he certainly seemed to go all right. We're lucky still to have him as he was sold to go to the United States six weeks ago."

The trainer also said that Glacial Storm, who disappointed behind Mito at Ascot after finishing second in the Derby and third in the Irish equivalent, runs at Kempton on Friday for the September Stakes en route to an attempt to repeat Rheingold's 1973 win in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe for the trainer.



The blinkered Prince Rupert fends off Then Again to capture Goodwood's Waterford Crystal Mile (Photograph: Ed Byrne)

## WOBVERHAMPTON

## Selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Champion Girl, 2.30 Jussis, 3.0 Stangi Vah, 3.30 Pappa, 4.0 Milford Quay, 4.30 Dwaie, 5.0 Navajo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Arc Lamp, 2.30 Anna May Wong, 3.0 Charting, 3.30 Pappa, 4.0 Ben's Birdie, 4.30 Jopani, 5.0 Miss Rossetti.

Going: good Draw: 5f, high numbers best

## 2.0 EBF ASTON MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,856: 5f) (17 runners)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
4 023 CHARTING 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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14 033 NAVAJOS 13 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
15 034 MILFORD QUAY 14 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
16 035 DWAIE 15 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
17 036 NAVAJOS 16 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12

## 2.30 SPINNEY SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,336: 7f) (13)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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12 031 MILFORD QUAY 11 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
13 032 DWAIE 12 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12

## 3.0 MIDLAND CAMBESIDE HURDLE (24,539: 1m 1f) (9)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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13 032 DWAIE 12 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12

## NEWTON ABBOT

## Selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Wing Commander Eats, 2.45 Midnight Strike, 3.15 Owen Glenwood, 3.45 Sonny Hill Lad, 4.15 My Cup Of Tea, 4.45 Mallypha.

Going: firm

## 2.15 ENGLISH RIVERA VISITOR JUVENILE NOVICES HURDLE (3-Y-O: £1,082: 2m 150yds) (15 runners)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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15 034 MILFORD QUAY 14 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12

## HUNTINGDON

## Selections

By Mandarin

2.15 The Late Man, 2.45 Sand Castle, 3.15 Fingers Crossed, 3.45 Corked, 4.15 Royal Derby, 4.45 Can't Discontinue.

Going: good to firm

## 2.15 ALCONBURG CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HURDLE (2887: 2m 4f) (7 runners)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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12 031 MILFORD QUAY 11 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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15 034 MILFORD QUAY 14 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12

## 2.15 ALCONBURG CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HURDLE (2887: 2m 4f) (7 runners)

1 020 AMGO MENOR 4 (M) K M Bracey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
2 021 ARC LAMP 2 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
3 022 ANNA MAY WONG 3 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
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9 028 STANGI VAH 8 (M) M J Macey 9-0 A Cuthbert (9) 12  
10 029 DWAIE 9 (M) M



# Wonder Dancer can stay in step

By Mandarini  
(Michael Phillips)

Following that highly encouraging winning debut at Windsor a fortnight ago, WONDER DANCER is tipped to win the Bousquet Champion Two-Year-Old Trophy at Ripon.

Yesterday, his trainer Alan Bailey informed that Wonder Dancer was the best youngster he has ever had in his career, when laying out his plans for the rest of the season.

"I don't think that he will come off the bit at Ripon. I have not got an older horse who can get near him and I really do believe that he is top class."

"After today we will take in the Harry Kewbey Challenge

Stakes at Ayr and then go for the Middle Park at Newmarket," Bailey reported.

You can't get much greater encouragement for a horse of this calibre than that, especially when one realises that the older tickle in his yard includes the recent four-year-old winner Park, who won the Victoria Cup at Ascot in the spring.

At Windsor, Wonder Dancer started at 15-2 even though reports of his prowess on the track had preceded him to the track and he was a favourite.

The reason was a flood of money for the hot favourite Zedech, who had won impressively at Nottingham, and the lowest draw of all, which is generally regarded as a kiss of

death at Windsor in a big field. The fact that he was able to win from that draw in spite of serving and losing precious ground at the start says much.

Originally, Eddery was to have been on Wonder Dancer's side today. However, Khaled Abdulla's retainer has taken him to Wolverhampton instead.

In his absence, Kevin Darley has come in for what should be an enjoyable ride for while conceding that Sign People, Good Partners and Rahib are all more than useful. I cannot envisage them beating Wonder Dancer if he is as good as Bailey insists.

It should be a profitable afternoon for Darley, who has also won the seller on a kiss of

HIGH LEIGH (3.30) after earlier renewing his successful acquaintance with that remarkable sprinter CHAPLINS CLUB (2.0).

At Newcastle, SUDDEN LOVE should be rewarded with the prize that she so justly deserves in the Virginia Stakes, having had the misfortune to run up against Dismissed as her best in the first of her last three races. In the other, she also caught Kila Komara on a good day.

SOFTLY SPOKEN, my selection for the Chester Handicap, also finished second last time out to Golden Ascent. In the meantime, the third horse Glencairn has boosted the form by running away with what

looked like a halfhearted a tough handicap at Goodwood on Saturday.

With the subject of boots, FILED DESPITE the chances of winning the Bridget Filles' Handicap at Epsom got precisely that at Newmarket on Saturday when Sunshine Coast, her conqueror by the narrowest of margins at Vauxhall recently, finished first before being demoted.

With Barry Hills's horses in such form I anticipate AHJOY giving Tina Thompson Jones a very fine display in the Mole and Chandon Silver Magnam before he hangs up his boots and turns his attention to training.

## EPSOM Selections

By Mandarini  
2.00 Haffa.  
2.30 Sure Gold.  
3.00 File D'Espir.  
3.35 Ahoj.  
4.10 Chumny's Favourite.  
4.40 Stride Home.  
5.15 Sand-Dollar.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
2.00 —  
2.30 Stah Of Honor.  
3.00 File D'Espir.  
3.35 —  
4.10 Chumny's Favourite.  
4.40 Dealers Delight.  
5.15 Sol Problem.

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Plus Rapid Results Service  
Call 0898 100 123  
Calls cost 25p (off peak) and 30p (standard) per minute inc VAT

### Going: good to firm Draw: 5f, high numbers best

2.0 LADIES MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: 22.57.50) (14 runners)	Draw: 5f, high numbers best
104 (2) 06 CONWAY KILLY 4 (M) Mares 9-0	R Hills 80
105 (2) 06 FOSTERS FLY 4 (M) Mares 9-0	N Roberts 77
106 (2) 222222 MAFR 14 (M) Mares 9-0	R Bown 39
107 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	J Reid 1
108 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
109 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
110 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
111 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
112 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
113 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
114 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
115 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
116 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
117 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
118 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
119 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
120 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

1987: FULL LISTING 9-0 W R Swinburn (8-1) M Stote 17 m

### 2.30 SHERWOOD FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O fillies: 23.31.77) (14 runners)

203 (2) 124 HOPE AND GLORY 30 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	A Kimberley 35
204 (2) 1 RED AURA 13 (M) F (Spekington) H Woodard 9-1	J Reid 1
205 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
206 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
207 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
208 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
209 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
210 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
211 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
212 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
213 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
214 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
215 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
216 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
217 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
218 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
219 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91
220 (2) 1 SASH OF HONOUR 27 (M) F (Santamaria) H Woodard 9-1	Paul Eddery 91

1987: THADAM 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

### 3.0 BRIDGET FILLES HANDICAP (3-Y-O fillies: 24.53.98) (14 runners)

301 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
302 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
303 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
304 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
305 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
306 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
307 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
308 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
309 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
310 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
311 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
312 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
313 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
314 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
315 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
316 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
317 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
318 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
319 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90
320 (12) 31-01-01 FARRAS 37 (M) F (Chester Park Stud) M Stote 9-1	M Roberts 90

1987: CHARTER 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

### FORM CHAPLINS CLUB (2-Y-O fillies: 23.31.77) (14 runners)

1 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
12 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
13 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
14 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
15 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
16 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
17 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
18 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
19 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
20 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

1987: CHARTER 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

### 2.30 RAPID RACINE ROUNDEL HANDICAP (23.76.1m) (15 runners)

1 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
2 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
3 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
4 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
5 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
6 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
7 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
8 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
9 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
10 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
11 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
12 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
13 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
14 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39
15 (13) 64-11-00 BISHOP 32 (M) F (Russett) H Woodard 9-1	G Balfour 39

1987: CHARTER 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

### FORM CHAPLINS CLUB (2-Y-O fillies: 23.31.77) (14 runners)

1 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
12 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
13 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
14 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
15 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
16 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
17 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
18 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
19 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
20 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

1987: CHARTER 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

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2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
12 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
13 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
14 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
15 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
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18 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
19 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
20 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

1987: CHARTER 8-12 B Thompson (8-15) W P Waleyn 5 m

### Course specialists

TRAINERS	Winners	Per cent	JOCKEYS	Winners	Per cent
R Armstrong	2	21	G Balfour	2	19.7
C Bown	2	21	N Day	2	19.7
M Stote	2	21	G Balfour	2	19.7
P Waleyn	2	21	G Balfour	2	19.7
C Thompson	2	21	G Balfour	2	19.7

## NEWCASTLE Selections

2.15 Chouchoumova. 2.45 Evening Glory. 3.15 Molly Spoke. 3.50 Sudden Love. 4.20 Cumberland. 4.50 Traculda.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
2.15 Chouchoumova. 2.45 Evening Glory. 3.15 Molly Spoke. 3.50 Sudden Love. 4.20 Cumberland. 4.50 Traculda.

Michael Scely's nap: 3.30 SUDDEN LOVE.

### Going: good Draw: no advantage

2.15 ANGLER NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: 24.73.77) (14 runners)	Draw: no advantage
1 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
12 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
13 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
14 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

### 2.45 LEAF SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: 23.74.50) (20 runners)

1 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
12 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
13 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
14 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
15 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
16 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
17 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
18 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
19 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
20 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

### 3.15 CHEVOT HANDICAP (23.24.60) (11 runners)

1 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
2 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
3 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
4 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
5 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
6 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
7 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
8 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
9 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
10 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1
11 (2) 01 SMITHY (M) T Stakes 9-0	A Mather 1

### 4.10 TOTE SPRINT HANDICAP (23.81.75) (16 runners)

618	2-26	WIDE RECEIVER 10 (Mrs B Curley) C Curry 7-3	J Carant	
<b>SETTLE: 2-26 Schrod Handler, 2-27 Strike Home, 5-1 Strike A Church, 13-1 Wilcot, 7-1 Dealers Delight, 10-1 Wide Receiver, 16-1 Others.</b>				
<b>1987: DIAMOND FLIGHT 3-0-0 B Rouse (11-4 fav) R Hanson 11 ran</b>				
<b>5.15 RAINHORN HANDICAP (3-Y-O: 2-43.4; 1m 110yd) (7 runners)</b>				
1	(2)	065861 HANSEAT 7 (B.D.M.) J Vermyren 8-1 W Hagedorn 3-0-3	J Field	92
2	(2)	0225-10 PERSEUS 7 (B.D.M.) W Hagedorn 3-0-3	M Roberts	98
3	(4)	650605 SARGENT MERVILL 3 (B.D.M.) J Moodie P Hocking 0-0-2	B Rouse	89
4	(1)	1-49113 SHAD-DOLLAR 17 (B.D.M.) G Waring M Prescott 3-0-3	R Mills	91
5	(2)	12302 MONTEVERDE 7 (B.D.M.) J Vermyren 8-1 W Hagedorn 3-0-3	V Thomas	94
6	(2)	003032 SNO PHOENIX 4 (B.P.) J Grogan 3-0-3	Paul Edwards	94
7	(1)	044513 ICE CHROMULE 4 (B.D.M.) J Francome Mee 8-1 W Hagedorn 3-0-3	A Fox	96
<b>1987: DIAMOND FLIGHT 3-0-0 B Rouse (11-4 fav) R Hanson 11 ran</b>				











